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The Hongkong Telegraph.

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MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1919.

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REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

ITALIANS MAKE A RAID INTO FIUME.

MACHINE GUNS AND ARMOURD CARS EMPLOYED.

Rome, September 13.
Italian raiders, including the poet Signor Dannunzio, with machine-guns and armoured cars entered Fiume at noon on the 12th instant.

TROOPS DISOBEY ORDERS.

Rome, September 14.
In the Chamber, in the course of a statement on the Fiume raid, Signor Nitti announced that the Commander of the Sixth Army Corps was ordered to intercept and disarm Dannunzio's troops but refused to obey the Commander's order.
General Epoca states that General Badoglio, the Deputy Chief of Staff, has gone to Fiume with full powers.

STEPS TAKEN TO CHECK MOVEMENT.

Later.
It appears that the would-be raiders, who comprised detachments of grenadiers and bands of storm troops, started from Ronchi. A semi-official statement says that no disorders followed their arrival, the Fiume Government taking the most energetic steps to check the movement, and to discover who was responsible for the act which was as rash as it was harmful.

THE POLICE STRIKE IN BOSTON.

SEVEN PEOPLE KILLED.

Boston, September 13.
Seven people were killed as result of the two days' police strike. The City is now quiet and is patrolled by soldiers wearing trench helmets.

Governor Coolidge declares that the police deserters are not strikers and arbitration with them is impossible and reinstatement improbable even if they yield.

MR. GOMPERS' APPEAL.

New York, September 13.
Mr. Gompers has appealed to the policemen of Boston to resume duties, asking them to await a conference of the representatives of Capital and Labour, convoked by President Wilson for October 6.

THE PRINCE IN CANADA.

THE NEW POWER OF THE DOMINIONS.

Edmonton, Alberta, September 13.
The Prince of Wales, in a speech referring to the new power devolving on the Dominions as a result of the recognition of their nationhood, said: "You in Canada have the history of the British institutions to make or mar. I know from your past achievements and your magnificent war record, that British institutions, British unity and the British Flag will be safe in your keeping."

EMPLOYMENT OF DISABLED MEN.

A ROYAL REQUEST.

London, September 13.
A Royal proclamation requests employers of labour to undertake to employ as many disabled soldiers as is possible and compatible with their business in order to prevent lack of employment which would offend the general conscience.
The object of the proclamation is to secure employment for 100,000 disabled men, in various branches of industry. The scheme is everywhere met with approval.
Seven hundred thousand disabled men are already employed.

THE WORLD AFLAME WITH WAR.

PRESIDENT WILSON'S WARNING.

Coeur d'Alene, Idaho, September 13.
President Wilson, speaking at Coeur d'Alene, pictured the world aflame with war unless the Peace Treaty were accepted. He said there was a field of conquest eastwards of Germany, already negotiating with the Bolshevik Government in the hope of finding ground for industrial and political intrigue.

THE SITUATION IN IRELAND.

DETECTIVE SHOT.

London, September 13.
A political detective was shot dead outside the Detective Offices in the centre of Dublin last evening.

ARMS RAID CONTINUES.

London, September 14.
The raids for arms continued throughout Ireland yesterday. There were no disorders.

SINN FEINISM SUPPRESSED.

London, September 13.
A proclamation issued in Dublin suppress the Sinn Fein movement throughout Ireland.

KING OF ITALY'S GIFT TO HIS PEOPLE.

Rome, Sept. 13.
The preamble of the Bill, cabled on the 12th, shows that only the palaces in Rome and Turin are retained by the Crown, while the National art treasures, by the King's wish, have been collected in one palace and handed over to the nation.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

NORTH RUSSIAN OPERATIONS.

LIEUT. COL. SHERWOOD KELLY'S INTERESTING LETTER.

London, September 13.
Lieutenant-Colonel John Sherwood Kelly, in a letter to the Daily Express, says that when in North Russia he wrote a private letter to a friend in England condemning the North Russian operations with the deliberate purpose of getting back to England. This was the serious offence mentioned by Mr. Churchill on September 11th. Lieut. Col. Kelly says his relations with the General Staff at Archangel were not good because he had more than once protested at Staff mismanagement. Lieut. Col. Kelly concludes that he will welcome a Court Martial.

ANOTHER BOLSHIEV DEFEAT.

Stockholm, September 14.
A message from Helsingfors states that the Russian North West Army has captured Yamburg.

MORE PEACE TALKS.

London, September 14.
A Bolshevik wireless message from Riga states that the Government has accepted the offer of the Soviet Government to begin peace negotiations.

AN APPOINTMENT.

Helsingfors, September 14.
The Soviet Foreign Commissary has informed the Estonian Government that the peace negotiations will be held at Mogilo, near the Pakoff-Reval railway.

ALLIED ASSISTANCE FOR N.W. RUSSIA.

London, September 13.
How the Allies are assisting North West Russia is explained by M. Lianosoff, the Premier of the newly formed Government there, who is present visiting Helsingfors. In the course of a statement he says that large supplies of material of all kinds are arriving from the Allies. Cargo recently received consisted of twenty guns, 22,000 rifles, 15,000,000 cartridges, 40,000 full equipments for soldiers and 4,000 for officers, and also thousands of tons of tea, sugar and tobacco.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE IN HELSINGFORS.

Paris, September 13.
Mr. Lloyd George arrived at Helsingfors on the 12th. A representative of Esthonia declares that the Bolshevik peace offer has neither been accepted nor refused. Esthonia will not conclude peace without consulting Finland and the Allies.

HEAVY BOLSHIEV DEFEAT.

London, September 13.
A War Office communique states that after a three days' battle at Tsaritsin in which the Bolsheviks made combined attacks in different directions upon the Town, the defending troops under General Wrangel heavily repulsed the attackers, capturing 9,000 prisoners, eleven guns and over 100 machine guns.
Three Bolshevik regiments surrendered and two others were completely destroyed.

OUT OF THE FRYING-PAN.

Metz, September 13.

The strike on the railways at Lorraine has been settled, but a strike of miners has begun.

INTERNATIONAL AIR CONVENTION APPROVED.

London, September 13.
The Supreme Council in Paris has formally approved the International Air Convention.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

LORD FISHER'S CURE FOR INSENSATE ARMAMENTS.

HOW ENGLAND AND AMERICA CAN TERRORISE THE WORLD.

London, September 13.
Lord Fisher, in his concluding article on the British Navy to the Times, says: "A period of change is at hand as sweeping in its character as was either the introduction of steam or the advent of armour, for the fact is unquestioned that aircraft is even now making such prodigious developments that the only escape for vessels on the surface of the ocean will be to go under the water. These types of submersible vessels, of every size and character, instantly require great study and research, and much experiment. We had a submersible carrying a twelve-inch gun before the war ended. Every day this twelve-inch gun submersible was ready for battle she heard by her own wireless installation a message passing on the far distant sea."

Lord Fisher concludes that a fight between England and America is inconceivable, and asks: "Cannot the American and English Navies dominate the world at any time by simply telling all others not to build more, or 'We fight you here, and now.'"

ANOTHER COMING WAR.

GERMANY PREPARING.

London, September 13.
While in New York, Cardinal Mercier, when asked his opinion of the possibility of another war, replied: "You may be certain there will be another war against France. Germany retains the same mind and is preparing for revenge." He added that "such a war would be directed against Belgium also, for Belgium will be in the way."

ARMY PAY.

INCREASES FOR COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

London, September 14.
A Royal Warrant has been issued substantially increasing Army pay.
Second-lieutenants will receive between £394 and £448 annually, if married, and between £320 and £375, if unmarried. Lieutenants will receive from £448 and £503, if married, and from £375 to £429 if unmarried. Captains and Majors will receive equivalent increases. A Colonel receives £1,242, if married, and £1,184, if unmarried.
The men's rates of pay are those already announced.

GERMAN VOTE-CATCHING SCHEME.

London, September 13.
According to Polish advices, the German Government is arranging that Germans born in Upper Silesia, but residing in other parts of Germany, may travel on the railways free to Upper Silesia, for the plebiscite, and also will receive free board and lodging while it lasts.
Germany estimates that 60,000 votes will thus be secured for Germany.

THE SILVER MARKET.

London, September 11.
Silver is quoted at 61½d. ready and 59½d. forward. The market is steady.
London, Sept. 12.
Silver is quoted at 60¾d. ready and 59d. buyers. The market is firm.
(Continued on page 9.)

TODAY'S EXCHANGE.

The closing rate of the dollar, on demand, to-day was 4s. 15-16d.

THE WEATHER.

Forecast: Fine. Barometer—29.82. Temperature 2 p.m.—82. Humidity 2 p.m.—45.

DEATH OF REV. FATHER PRICE.

The death took place on Friday at 10 a.m. at the French Hospital of the Rev. Father Thomas F. Price of N. Carolina, of the Catholic Mission Society of America. He was 59 years of age, and was the first Superior of the first Mission of this Society, which was started last year at Young-kong (Kwangtung). The funeral took place on Saturday morning at 8 o'clock. There was a large concourse of friends who followed the corpse. Amongst those who attended were His Lordship Bishop Pozzoni, the Very Rev. Father DeMaria, Rev. Father Robert of the French Procurator, Rev. Father Naval of the Spanish Procurator, Rev. Fathers Monnier, Vignal and Tour, from Nazareth and Bethany in Pampulam, Brother Almar, the Director of St. Joseph's College, Rev. Father Desvachères from Sheklung, Rev. Father Bernardini of the Salesian Society from Macao, and other Italian and French priests, all the pupils of the Cathedral Seminary and also a good number of sisters from the French Convent and Hospital and some sisters from the Italian Convent.
The service at the graveside was conducted by His Lordship Bishop Pozzoni. A solemn mass was held at the Roman Catholic Cathedral this morning for the deceased.

DAY BY DAY.

The two remaining prisoners of the Kowloon Dairy Farm robbery were both committed for trial at the Sessions.

Charlie Chaplin is a "great favourite with the public, and this was abundantly proved last night at the Victoria when his million dollar production "Shoulder Arms" was again presented by special request of the patrons of that Theatre. There was a full house and the loud and continuous laughter that punctuated the release of the all comic bill was indeed heartening. The programme was a well-selected one, there being as well a Harold Lloyd two-part comic "They Never Sleep" which was much enjoyed. The same programme is being presented to-night and for the last time to-morrow, after which the film leaves Hongkong for good.

ENGAGEMENT OF MISS DIONE MAY.

The engagement is announced between Francis Kinchin Smith (late Lieut. K.S.L.I.) of Trinity College, Oxford, elder son of the Rev. J. Kinchin Smith M.A. and Mrs. Kinchin Smith of Studley Vicarage and Beckley, Oxford, and Dione, youngest daughter of Sir Henry May G.C.M.G. and Lady May of Clare Priory, Suffolk.

SMART OPIUM SEIZURE.

A very smart opium seizure was made yesterday by Chief Inspector Weldon, Inspector Clarke and a large band of Revenue Officers. They raided the "S.A. Hoip" when she arrived into port at about 3.30 p.m. and succeeded in unearthing 4,200 taels of opium ready to be transported.

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY
Coronet Theatre—8.15 p.m.
Victoria Theatre—8.15 p.m.
At 10 p.m.
Coronet Theatre—8.15 p.m.
Victoria Theatre—8.15 p.m.



Underwood & Underwood.

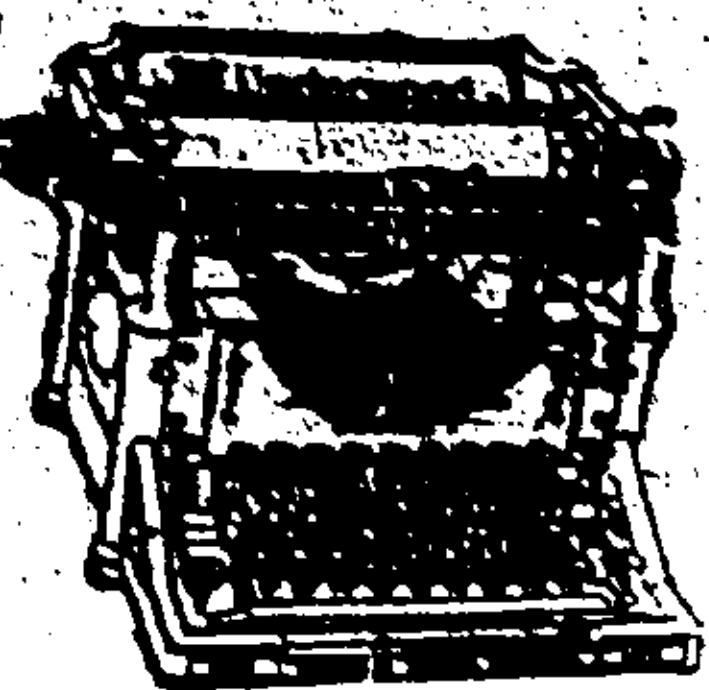
HUGE LINER DISABLED.

The Canadian Pacific Ocean Steamship Granat, is in St. John's Harbour with her bows at anchor as a result of striking a rock.

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LATE THEATRE HOURS.

MR. DANIEL FRAWLEY INTERVIEWED.

Interviewed on the subject of starting performances at the theatre at 8.30 p.m., Mr. D. Frawley expressed himself as willing to meet the demands of the public in every way possible. When the suggestion was made to him by a representative of the *North China Daily News* Mr. Frawley first replied that the public would not attend the theatre at that hour. The usual dining hour here, he pointed out, was between 7.30 and 8.30 and it would mean that those who wished to attend the theatre would have to order their dinners especially early, and this, he thought, they were not likely to do.

From the acting point of view Mr. Frawley could think of no obstacles. It was true that the company would have to dine earlier than hitherto, but arrangements could be made as regarded that while the change would have the added benefit that the actors and actresses would finish somewhat earlier.

Mr. Frawley pointed out that there was much to be said for commencing at 8.30 or 8.45, particularly in the case of long plays such as "Turn to the Right," etc. In that case though the curtain was raised at 9.15 p.m. prompt, the play would not end until shortly after midnight. It was one of those cases where the innovation would be greatly appreciated.

It was pointed out to Mr. Frawley that the A.D.C. when playing "The Gondoliers" raised the curtain promptly at 8.45 p.m. with success and to this the actor-manager replied that he thought it hardly a fair test, for the public would do for an amateur show, where there were friends on the other side of the footlights, what they would not do for the professional actor.

On the other hand, while still waiting to be convinced that the public really desire an 8.30 p.m. show, Mr. Frawley said, "I shall be pleased to do anything the public want of me. If they want me to start at 8.30 or 8.45, or 9.15 or later, it is all the same to me. I shall be only too pleased to meet their wishes."

WHAT LATE-COMERS MISS.

It was another question, Mr. Frawley agreed, whether starting at an earlier hour would make the public come any the more punctually. Over that matter Mr. Frawley adopts a most philosophical attitude. He has, he said, been raising the curtain on time whether the people are in the house or not and of course that portion of the audience which is punctual has to suffer at the hands of the late comers. But, he points out, these latter very often receive their desserts by being unable easily to pick up the threads of the play they have come to see. This is particularly the case where the play opens with a prologue as in "Turn to the Right," "Three Faces East," and certain others in the company's repertoire. The prologue is absolutely essential to the full understanding of the play and those who miss it through being just a few minutes late—in "Three Faces East" the prologue only lasts eight minutes—have great difficulty both in readily grasping the meaning of the play and appreciating the atmosphere it is sought to create.

In effect Mr. Frawley places himself absolutely at the disposal of the public with regard to the choice of starting time. Whatever they want he will make it his business to meet and he left the impression on our representative that, if a strong enough demand were made by the public for the commencement of performances at 8.30 p.m., Mr. Frawley would be only too pleased to see that it was done.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

BRITISH AIRSHIP'S REMARKABLE FLIGHT.

London, Sept. 10.
The Air Ministry announces that R33 is starting on the evening of the 11th from Norfolk on a thirty six hours flight in order to demonstrate the capabilities of lighter than air craft and as a practical illustration of comfort to passengers. Leading members of industry and representatives of Home and Dominion Government departments have been invited to participate. The airship will carry six officers and twenty-seven of a crew. She will cruise over the North Sea, Holland and France, landing at the leading towns. Sleeping berths have been rigged in the internal keelway.

R33 starts on the 10th, not the 11th. She departed from Pulham, Norfolk at 8.14 to-night.

R33 returned to Pulham at 6.30 in the evening after carrying out a demonstration flight over Holland and the French and Belgian battlefields. R33 also participated in the demonstration. The two airships flew over Amsterdam together at seven in the morning. R33 had previously passed over the Hagne. Subsequently she voyaged to Rotterdam, Antwerp and Brussels. She flew over Lille at 2.40 in the afternoon, then across the battlefields. The trip lasted twenty hours. The passengers included Mr. E. A. Box, Secretary to the High Commissioner for Australia.

Brussels, Sept. 11.
R33 arrived from Amsterdam at 12.45 in the afternoon. It is announced that owing to engine trouble R33 which arrived at Brussels via Amsterdam will go direct to London without touching Paris. The airship was expected to arrive at Saint Cyr, near Paris in the afternoon to carry General Seely to London.

PLIGHT OF GERMAN SHIPPING.

Berlin, Sept. 12.
Heineken, the Director General of the Nord Deutsche Lloyd, discussing the future of German shipping in the company's year book says besides the direct effects of the Peace Treaty the indirect consequences will ultimately be fatal to German shipping. These include partial foreign control of the Rhine navigation, wholly foreign control of the Vistula, the diminution of German territory, the transference of the colonies, realisation of the Entente's damages and the decision that German property abroad be reckoned at pre-war rates of exchange. Heineken concludes that it would be foolish to deny that the ton for ton policy, ruthlessly carried out in the Treaty, has not struck German shipping to the marrow.

NAVAL ECONOMY.

London, Sept. 11.
Mr. Walter Long, speaking at a luncheon, said the Admiralty had been condemned in some quarters for undue delay in instituting the policy of economy, but he was unwilling to hurriedly cut down the Navy. Until peace had been signed it would have been a crime to have relaxed efforts to ensure the readiness of the Navy. There had been meetings daily at the Admiralty since peace and every aspect of the naval problem had been discussed. They were trying to effect economy safely but the Admiralty and Government were not prepared to play ducks and drakes. At the same time they realised that in view of the prospect of a considerable peace it was their duty to only build ships as required, not to pursue the pre-war programme. They must do everything to develop the commercial undertakings essential to the national prosperity.

LORD FISHER'S NAVAL VIEWS.

London, Sept. 11.
Lord Fisher, continuing his articles, insists that the reduction of naval tonnage be carried out by experts. Lord Fisher has been asked to give plans for the reduction of the estimates to thirty four millions but has refused unless entrusted with their execution. He says the public does not realize that an obsolete half navy is equal in efficiency to all the navies in the world but he would in no way cease shipbuilding. He believes in the internal combustion engine or oil and would build them first, not necessarily fighting vessels, but inexpensive oil-carrying tramps fitted with internal combustion engines. He is convinced that air fighting is able to sink surface ships so effectively that submersible vessels will be necessary for both war and commerce.

BOSTON POLICE STRIKE.

Boston, Sept. 10.
The Police have struck demanding the removal of the Police Commissioner who discharged nineteen policemen for joining the Union.

In the absence of Police hooligans looted shops.
Boston, Sept. 11.
The Governor of Massachusetts has asked the Secretary of the Navy to prepare and furnish forces for the protection of Boston. Rioting continues and the death roll numbers five.

Following the police strike rioting was renewed last evening. Two men and a boy were killed and a number injured, including women and girls in collisions between the mob and troops, who used machineguns and finally cavalry cleared the streets. Practically all the police struck. The volunteer police force includes many Harvard University athletes.

Troops have been ordered to prepare to cope with the lawlessness and organised looting occurring. Disorders are increasing and the damage to property exceeds three hundred thousand sterling. Bats and knives were used. The loyal police have arrested two hundred.

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EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE ROYAL TOUR.

Winnipeg, Sept. 10.
H.R.H. the Prince of Wales was strikingly welcomed here. The wide streets were inadequate to contain the enormous crowds and there was the greatest difficulty in securing a passage for the Royal procession to the City Hall. Similar enthusiastic scenes took place at the new Parliament Buildings where the central domed cup was a mass of flowers. Another enormous gathering surrounded the green campus enclosure where the Prince inspected military units including returned soldiers and also the Red River and South African war veterans. He afterwards shook hands with a long line of widows and mothers of fallen soldiers. The barrier of the enclosure burst before the pressure of the crowds and the Prince found himself in the middle of what resembled a vast rugby scrimmage where the people were endeavouring to reach and pat him upon the back. The Prince fulfilled a long list of engagements during the day. The streets were beautifully decorated and there were brilliant illuminations at night time.

H. R. H. the Prince of Wales in his speech emphasised the development of Western Canada, which as the granary of the Empire must not be delayed. The Prince attended a reception in the grounds of Government House where there was great enthusiasm. The state of the Prince's hands after so many thousands of handshakes since entering Canada is making it physically impossible for him to continue this democratic practice generally.

The Prince of Wales was enthusiastically welcomed.
Baskatoon, Sept. 11.
The Prince of Wales had a very enthusiastic reception. He visited the University and witnessed an exhibition of cowboy riding and steer roping.

FREE TRADE.

LORD CREWE AT HYDE.

The Marquis of Crewe addressed a Free Trade demonstration at Hyde recently.

The principles of Free Trade, he said, were once more being systematically attacked, but with greater hope of success than even in Mr. Joseph Chamberlain's raging and tearing campaign. All that they asked for generally speaking, was to be allowed to continue the policy of Free Trade which before the war had brought such prosperity to this country, unless some specific reason could be shown for departing from the old policy. Instead of showing why certain articles should be protected, the Tariff Reformers simply produced from their musty old cupboard the same stale Protectionist arguments which had been exposed over and over again for the last hundred years. Was this picturesque but futile grant of Imperial Preference contained in Mr. Austen Chamberlain's Budget going to stop where it was, or was the Government going to recall the never yet contradicted statement of Mr. Joseph Chamberlain that if we were to embark on Imperial Preference we must have a tax on food? Ninety per cent of our imports from the dominions consisted of food and raw materials. There could not be Imperial Preference except as part of a general scheme of Protection. One of the near relations of preference was retaliation, which could be exercised by other countries than this—(hear, hear)—and the probability was that it would be exercised. One of the keen demands of India had been for a measure of fiscal freedom, so that she might impose duties on imported products such as cotton goods. We had been able to refer to the analogous position of these islands, but once we adopted a general policy of tariffs on imported goods the force of our argument to India disappeared.

Our financial position, if not actually desperate, was so perilous as to make the use of that word hardly improper. Economy, national and private, was therefore of paramount importance. He was glad to notice that Mr. Asquith dealt with this topic at Plymouth with the unrivalled force and lucidity which he was able to bring to bear on such a subject. Those of them who had known or had served under him retained an absolutely undiminished faith in Mr. Asquith's soundness of judgment, no less than in the patriotism of which he had given so many evidences. (Cheers.) There was now in public life a tendency to substitute expedients for principles, and to attempt to deal with the difficulty of the moment by the impulse of the moment rather than by settled lines of principle. We should fare badly if we did not recognise that there did exist a code of principles in public life, transcending the desires and interests of classes, and applicable to all different conditions.

REVERSE THE PRINCIPLES OF WAR.

The moral temperature of most people was just now somewhat raised—not to a high fever, but to a temperature of 100 or thereabouts—not dangerous, but disturbing. (Laughter.) The various evidences of violence which had occurred in ordinarily peaceful parts of the country must be explained, even if they could not be excused, by this rise in temperature, and he sincerely hoped, when the thermometers were next consulted, that they would be found to be normal. During the war thought was frowned upon, while action in almost any direction was applauded and admired. The motto almost came to be: Don't think, but act. Now that motto had to be reversed to: Think before you act, and look before you leap.

Mr. W. M. R. Pringle said the nation was face to face with a situation of extreme gravity. No decisions which were based on the evasions, the compromises, and the accommodations of Mr. Churchill and the present Prime Minister would be equal to the occasion. (Cheers.) We were living under highly protectionist conditions. Under the system of licences it was in the power of the Board of Trade, by prohibiting the importation of any article, to enable the home producer to charge the consumer any prices he pleased. It was not a bad thing altogether as it showed how protectionist machinery would work. The favourite scapegoat, just now was the profiteer, but the profiteer was simply taking advantage of a tendency which arose from protectionist conditions.

NOTICES.

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Let us fit you with just the glasses you need without delaying

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EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

AMERICA AND THE TREATY.

Washington, Sept. 10.

The Foreign Relations Committee has formally reported to the Senate the German Peace Treaty, with forty-five amendments and four reservations which are intended to guard "American rights and sovereignty." The report characterises the treaty as an alliance which would breed wars instead of securing peace.

The Foreign Relations Committee's reservations propose the unconditional right of withdrawal from the League, declaration of the assume obligations of Article Ten of the Covenant except by Congress action, the United States to have the exclusive right to decide what questions are within its domestic jurisdiction and the interpretation of the Monroe doctrine to be determined by the United States. The principal amendments provide equal voting power for the United States and Great Britain in the League Assembly, the return of Shantung to China, the withdrawal of Americans from commissions deciding matters wherewith the United States is not concerned. The Committee opines that other nations will accept the American amendments "for without us their League is a wreck and all their gains from victorious peace imperilled." The Treaty will be debated in the Senate on September 15.

Washington, Sept. 11.

The minority report of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, signed by all the Democrats excepting one, urges the speedy ratification of the Treaty without reservations or amendments.

GENERAL PERSHING.

New York, Sept. 10.

General Pershing headed the first American Division along a five mile route. Millions of spectators indulged in unparalleled enthusiasm.

CARDINAL MERCIER.

New York, Sept. 10.

Cardinal Mercier has arrived.

AN ABANDONED LAUNCHING.

London, Sept. 11.

The launch of the light cruiser Despatch at Glasgow has been abandoned, the vessel jamming on the ways.

STRIKE IN LORRAINE.

Metz, Sept. 12.

A strike of engine-drivers on the Lorraine railways has paralysed traffic and only food trains are running.

BY-ELECTION RESULT.

London, Sept. 12.

The Wianes by election resulted as follows.
Mr. Arthur Henderson, (Labour), 11,404;
Mr. F. M. B. Fisher (Coalition Unionist), 10,417.

NOTICES.

Prepaid Advertisements.

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Advertisements not prepaid shall be charged at the rate of two cents per word.

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WANTED—Grand Piano in good condition. Apply stating full particulars to Box 238 c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

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FOR SALE—Racing yacht "ROLLA" of the Handicap Class. Winner of Commodore's Cup last year and second in Championship. Apply to P.C. Fotts, 11 Queen's Road, Central.
Hongkong, 4th September, 1919.

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EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

GERMAN WAR PRISONERS.

Berlin, Sept. 11.

It was reported at a conference dealing with the return of war prisoners that there are at present 95,000 German war prisoners in Great Britain. The British Government hope all will have departed within a month.

BRITISH AT SCUTARI.

London, Sept. 11.

A telegram to Athens from Constantinople reports that twelve thousand British troops have landed at Scutari in the Bosphorus to occupy the Brusa-Afion-Karaisar Railway.

London, Sept. 12.

Twelve hundred, not 12,000 British troops have landed at Scutari it being merely an ordinary movement of British troops from Batum.

BRITISH SOLDIER KILLED.

Cologne, Sept. 12.

The affair at Enkerchen, cabled on Sept. 6 was a fracas between two British soldiers and three Germans. one of the former has died from his injuries and his assailant has been executed.

HISTORY OF THE TANKS.

London, Sept. 10.

Speaking at the British Association Sir Tennyson D'Eyncourt told the history of the tanks. The military wanted a landship capable of crossing gaps of five feet with a weight of fourteen tons on the axle, carrying a crew of ten, several guns, fuel and water for twenty miles. After experimenting unsuccessfully with two linked up tractors a machine with fifteen feet wheels was ultimately produced. The tank as used at the Somme was subsequently improved upon. He mentioned that the very latest tanks possess smoke screen creators, bulletproof spherical gunmountings, unditching gear, signalling apparatus and a special arrangement for traversing soft ground.

"DAILY NEWS" EDITOR RESIGNS.

London, Sept. 10.

Mr. Gardiner has resigned the editorship of the "Daily News" and joins the Board of Directors.

NOTICES.

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Fresh	" " 40 "
Booth's Herrings in Tomato	" " 30 "
Primrose Fresh Herrings, tall tin	" " 25 "
Primrose Fresh Herrings flat	" " 30 "
Concentrated Soup Powder 1lb. tin	" " 35 "
Chicken Soup, Royal Taste Brand	" " 20 "
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Bologna Sausage, American	" " 55 "
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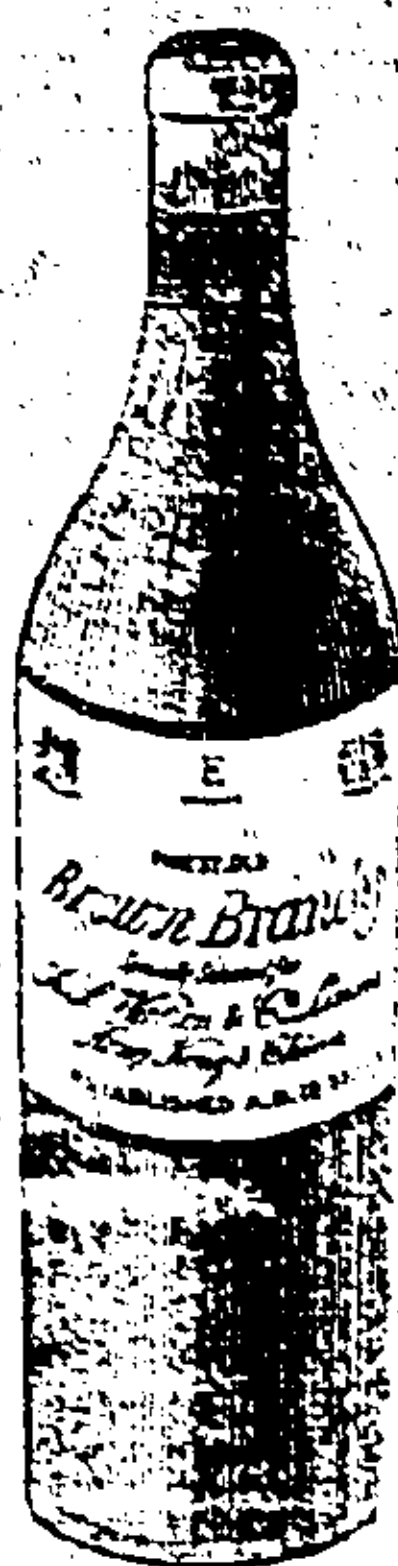


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All communications intended for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

Business correspondence should be sent to the Manager.

The rate of subscription to "The Hongkong Telegraph" is \$36 per annum. (Payable in Advance.)

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The "Hongkong Telegraph" is delivered free when the addressee is accessible to messenger. Peak subscribers can have their copies delivered at their residences without any extra charge. On copies sent by post an additional \$1.80 per quarter is charged for postage.

Single Copies, Daily, ten cents.

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The "Hongkong Telegraph" is now on sale at, and will be delivered to subscribers by, the Dairy Farm Company, Ltd., Shamshien, Canton, who are our agents there.

Cable Address: Telegraph, Hongkong.

Telephone: No. 1. A.B.C. 5th edition. Western Union.
Office address: 11, Ice House Street.

BIRTHS.

BAKER.—At the China Sugar Refinery, on the 15th September, to Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Baker, a daughter.

MITCHELL.—At 6, Tregunter Mansions, May Road, on September 13th, to Mr. and Mrs. E. J. R. Mitchell a daughter.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1919.

EAST V. WEST.

If the recent industrial unrest at Home has taught us anything it surely has given stress to the point that the average British Labourite, whether he be leader or led, is a man of prescribed outlook. What is true of the individual is also the case with organised bodies of Labour. Thus it comes about that the Trade Unions, in making their demands, are inclined to press their claims in an essentially selfish spirit which takes no account of large considerations. When they ask for more wages and shorter hours, they do so because they think that the individual workman will benefit, the while giving no thought to the possibly paralysing effect which trade and industry may suffer thereby. It is a matter both of selfishness and of ignorance.

The foregoing comments are inspired by the remarks recently made by the chairman of the China Association concerning the menace of Eastern competition. Mr. Anderson declared that in Great Britain far too little attention is paid to the future industrial competition of the East with the West, adding that our Trade Unions apparently hardly ever give it a thought. The broad fact, he declared, was that there is a population of 800 millions in the East who are entering the industrial race, and he showed that in many industries wages in the West are ten times as high as they are in the East, while the working hours are a great deal shorter. So far as actual undercutting of labour rates in their own markets are concerned, most Western countries have at hand a useful weapon in their immigration laws, and there is thus little fear of Asiatic "invasion" of Western industrial fields. But whilst this is so, there is another aspect of the question which cannot be overlooked—namely, unequal contest between goods produced by cheap Asiatic labour and those made in Western lands. We are aware, of course, that this kind of competition can be partially combated with fiscal weapons, but the great disparity between Eastern and Western wage standard renders it impossible for a solution to be found by this means alone. The Western worker has been protected in the past by reason of his superior skill in most industries, but, as Mr. Anderson rightly points out, this advantage will grow less and less as time goes on. In other words, Asiatic labour is gradually more nearly approaching Western standards, and with every advance that the East makes its competition becomes a more serious factor. Of our Labour organisations at Home, the Seamen's Union alone has taken up this question of Eastern competition with any thoroughness. That is so because its members have been brought into direct and personal contact with the menace. The purely industrial Unions however, are apt to look at the question from the abstract rather than the concrete viewpoint; and they thus pay less heed to what is a very serious problem.

In the opinion of the China Association's chairman, a difficult position will arise unless steps are taken to balance the wage scale more evenly. But that is easier said than done and, frankly, we should envy no one the task of endeavouring to work out a basis of adjustment in this connection. It is a world matter and will best be left for treatment to the new international labour organisation which is being instituted under the Treaty of Peace. However this body faces the problem, it will be conceded that the industries of the West are not likely to be aided in the battle by the constant and progressively exacting demands of Labour. That is a point to which our Trade Unionists give scant attention. They will be wise in their day and generation if they cultivate the habit of taking larger and longer views of the situation than they have hitherto been inclined to do.

NOTES & COMMENTS.

BAD COINS.

Whether the exportation and cornering of genuine subsidiary coin has anything to do with the matter or not we cannot say, but there appears to be quite a number of counterfeit 10-cent pieces in circulation at the moment. A case has just been brought to our notice in which no fewer than five "bad" coins were included in the change given for a \$5 note at one of the money-changer shops. The discovery was not made at the time of the transaction, for the very simple reason that the coins were done up in the usual little roll of paper to which we have become quite accustomed. We have often thought that this method of giving change is open to considerable abuse; acceptance of these rolls implies an implicit faith in the money-changer inasmuch as they are usually taken up without examination of any kind and, so far as the customer knows, they may easily contain anything but good coin. It would not be worth a money-changer's while, of course, to make a practice of this sort of thing for he would be soon caught at the game. But it is not possible, in view of the present scarcity of subsidiary money, that these changers are trading on the good faith reposed in them by now and again slipping a few bad coins into these rolls? It would be well if a close watch were kept on them just at present for it is bad enough to have to suffer a loss when changing notes but worse still to discover that after paying the premium one's change includes a goodly sprinkling of "dud" coins.

OUR RAILWAY.

The Kowloon-Canton Railway authorities are to be commended for complying with the desires of the public for a more convenient service of trains to and from the New Territories. Hitherto the ordinary business man desiring to live, say, at Tai Po has found it quite out of the question because of the inconvenient time-table. By the new arrangement he will be able to get to Kowloon in ample time to allow of his being at the office by nine o'clock in the morning, whilst the new train leaving at 6.25 every evening permits him to finish up his day's work in comfort without having to rush, as of old, to catch the 5.18 train, which is now being taken off. We suppose these changes do not really matter much to the average teipan or Government servant who are not in the habit of keeping very strict business hours, but they will be appreciated by others. The number of these latter is not great at the moment, but, with the improved service, a further inducement is offered to reside in the New Territories where all the advantages of life in the country may be enjoyed. Any solution of Hongkong's housing problem must depend to a large extent upon the development for residential purposes of the outlying districts across the harbour. Provided reasonable facilities are offered for the securing of building sites, and convenient public services are assured we should see marked development in these localities very shortly. Even with these assurances there would be many people unable to build for themselves but maybe the Government would, in course of time, feel inclined to embark upon some scheme to assist those unable to pay cash down. In any case, the provision of cheap sites with adequate means of communication would encourage building companies to open up areas which are at present largely uninhabited.

COMPANY REPORT.

HONGKONG STEEL
FOUNDRY CO. LTD.

The following is the report to be presented to the shareholders at the ninth ordinary general meeting to be held on Tuesday, the 30th September.

The General Managers have now the pleasure to submit their Annual Report and Statement of the Company's Account made up to 31st May, 1919. The balance at credit of Profit and Loss Account after allowing for the Interim Dividend of \$9,038.00 paid in December last and including the balance of \$7,135.60 brought forward from last year is \$33,479.55 which it is proposed to appropriate as follows:—To pay a Final Dividend of \$1.00 per share \$9,038.00; To pay a Bonus of \$1.00 per share \$9,038.00. To place in Reserve Fund \$15,000.00. To carry forward to credit of next year's account \$5,463.55. Total \$33,479.55.

DAY BY DAY.

WHATSOEVER A MAN REAPS
SOME ONE MUST HAVE PLANTED.

Saturday's health return shows one fatal case of cholera, ten cases of gastro enteritis, six of which proved fatal. The sufferers in each instance were Chinese.

The total output of the Kailan Mining Administration's mines, for the week ending 30th August, 1919, amounted to 55,713 tons, and the sales during the period to 49,031 tons.

The reason for the postponement of the meeting of the Hongkong Cricket League, called for next Wednesday, is that the date clashes with meetings of the Clubs concerned.

Mr. Abbas el Arouli, who was enrolled as a solicitor and admitted to practice as such in the Courts of Hongkong, to-day, is the first solicitor of Indian nationality to take up practice in Hongkong.

A seaman, Patrick McElwee, was arrested in Wanchai on Saturday and charged with being drunk and incapable. He was let out on bail but did not appear in Court this morning. His bail was estreated.

A Chinese vagabond was arrested in West Point early this morning and when searched by a constable, a dagger was found in his possession. Mr. R. F. Lindell sentenced the man to six months' hard labour.

The notice referring to the striking off the register of the Bank of Asia, appearing in the local press, this morning, has nothing to do with the Bank of East Asia Ltd. The Bank of Asia was some time ago amalgamated with the Bank of Canton and the notice is merely formal.

Attention is drawn to the advertisement under the heading of "Ministering Children's League, Peak Branch," from which it will be seen the entertainment arranged for Wednesday next, is taking place to-morrow (Tuesday). The change has been necessitated by circumstances over which the organisers have no control.

A Chinese youth together with an amah were charged before Mr. N. L. Smith with stealing a gold pin valued at \$2.00. Evidence showed the pin was the property of Violet Chan who resides at No. 5 Arbuthnot Road. The youth's defence was that he had found the pin. The amah said the youth told her he had the pin and she told him to sell it and then leave his employment. The case was remanded.

A Chinese was before Mr. N. L. Smith this morning charged with the larceny of a blanket and a pair of trousers at Hungghom. Defendant was arrested after pawn-ing the articles and on his person was found \$1.50. Inspector Brown stated that the defendant had pawned them for \$2.50 and he had already spent \$1.00. Mr. Smith sentenced him to 3 weeks' hard labour and ordered that the \$1.00 be returned.

A respectable Chinese was charged on remand, this morning, with snatching an ear-ring from a woman. Mr. Lo appeared for the defendant. Mr. Kwong, chairman of the Tung Wah hospital, gave evidence that he knew defendant to be the proprietor of two coffin shops. In his official capacity he had known defendant for about a year, and had always found him an honest and straightforward man. Defendant was discharged.

A Chinese was charged before Mr. N. L. Smith this morning, with receiving a lady's rain-coat knowing it to have been stolen. Inspector Brazill stated that Miss Ellis had left the coat in a motor-car and in the coat pocket was \$35. She had gone into Sincere's to buy some things. When she came out, she found that her coat was missing. She reported her loss to the Police at once. Defendant was arrested whilst attempting to pawn the coat. Defendant said he had been given the coat to pawn by a man who gave him 30 cents. Mr. N. L. Smith sentenced the man to six weeks' hard labour.

CURRENT COIN.

[BY "MERCATOR".]

The reduction in the premium on subsidiary coins has imparted easiness to the minds of the public. As the Mr. A. G. M. Fletcher, the Colonial Secretary, explained in an interview to the Press, there is a lot of subsidiary coins still in circulation and a larger quantity in reserve. Two kinds of money are in circulation in modern civilised countries; one is metallic money, the privilege of which rests with the Government; and the other, the paper money based on metallic reserve. In ancient times in China, the Government had the sole monopoly; in modern times in India and in all South and Central American States, Governments have the privilege. In India, for instance, an adequate reserve is always maintained, both in gold and securities, and, therefore, the value does not depreciate. In the South American States, like Brazil and the Argentine, there are no adequate reserves for the paper in circulation and most of the money is inconvertible; consequently, exchange is a great problem, even although these countries have adopted the gold standard. In England, the privilege of issuing paper money rests altogether with the Bank of England, which is not a State institution. In the crisis arising out of the Great European War the Bank issued Treasury notes besides Bank of England notes, but only as a temporary expedient. In Scotland general banks have the right of issue although the Royal Bank of Scotland monopolises most of the Scottish issues. While at present only the Bank of England issues notes in England, only sixty years ago 279 concerns issued bank notes. In Belgium, the Netherlands and France, there is a single issuing bank in each country. Japan has followed the example of France in having a single issuing bank. In the ports in China, in Indo-China and in this Colony, all the foreign banks issue bank notes, under more or less elastic regulations. The Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China and the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation can, by charter, issue only a certain total irrespective of the place of issue. In Shanghai, for instance, there is no control at all, although there is no danger of the banks transgressing the proper limits. Even in the most advanced countries, the privilege of issuing paper money is not a boon to the people, when it is a monopoly of the Government. In India, of course, the system is a success, mainly because India has at her back the whole resources of the British Empire; and, secondly, there are proper means of maintaining and controlling the reserves. There should be no misapprehension about the fact that whether there is one bank of issue or many, as in Hongkong, the Government is ultimately responsible for the issue and regulation of all kinds of currency.

Bangkok is experiencing at present a serious lack of small change, and this has added materially to the cost of living in the case of poor people. Paper money has quite depreciated. The five-tical note is accepted at 4. The silver tical is not in demand at all. The Chinese traders in Siam have formed a ring and are collecting all the silver coins and converting them into various kinds of silverware. This profiteering in the currency of Bangkok has now acquired serious proportions. It is reported that the value of the tical is to be fixed at two shillings.

Prices of rice in Saigon are reported to have considerably declined in view of the fact that the Japanese have stopped the purchase of rice for the present. The Government of Burma has now lifted the embargo upon the export of rice. The estimate of the rice forecast for Burma for 1918-1919 was too liberal. At first there was to be an exportable surplus of 2,253,000 tons of cargo rice, but the rains were finally unfavourable and the estimate had to be reduced to 2,100,000. Rangoon, it is stated, can now export 500,000 tons of rice, besides supplying its own needs. Of this, it appears, that 100,000 to 200,000 tons have already been exported to India, the Straits Settlements, and elsewhere. Burma's crop this year has not been a normal one and hence Burma's local consumption has been greater than was calculated.

WEDDINGS.

CASTRO-DANNENBURG.

A social event of importance to the Portuguese community was the wedding of Mr. Antoine Castro, son of Mr. and the late Mrs. C. M. Castro, to Miss Dannenburg. The Roman Catholic Cathedral was tastefully decorated, the Rev. Father Rossi performing the ceremony. The bride was gowned in white French chamoisee trimmed with silver lace and embroidered with pearls. She carried a bouquet of white lilies and her bridesmaids were the Misses Celeste Castro and Violet Dannenburg, who wore dresses of gold crepe-satin trimmed with georgette and hats of dark blue crepe satin and cream crepe de chine trimmed with georgette, and white georgette with cream ribbons respectively. The bride's mother was attired in black silk trimmed with beads.

Dr. F.M.G. Ozorio discharged the duties of best man, while the bride was given away by her uncle. The bride's going away dress was of champagne check crepe and satin trimmed with gold threads and georgette with hat of the same silk trimmed with silk flowers.

A reception was held at the Hongkong Hotel afterwards, where the health of the happy couple was drunk.

POMROY-O'SULLIVAN.

Mr. H. C. Pomroy, of the Hongkong Electric Company, was yesterday married at the St. Joseph's Church by the Rev. Father Augustine to Miss Eileen Patricia O'Sullivan, daughter of the late Mr. T.M. O'Sullivan. The bride was dressed in a beautiful gown of brocade and crepe de chine, wore a tulle veil and a wreath of orange blossom and carried a shower bouquet of white lilies and hydrangeas.

Her bridesmaid was Miss Julia Gardner, Mr. N. L. Brewer acting as best man.

A reception was held after the ceremony at Homeville, where the newly-married couple received many beautiful presents and the good wishes of their friends.

COMMERCE AS A
VOCATION.REFLECTION ON JONAH
AND THE WHALE.

At the Cathedral last night Rev. E. Martin said that the story of Jonah seemed to be an echo of the old Babylonian myth of the Dragon Tiamat; while the Hero was named after a famous prophet called Jonah who lived in the earlier days of the Monarchy. The Hero was ordered to preach to the Heathen city of Nineveh, but was overcome by fear and took ship to Tarshish instead. Being thrown overboard he was swallowed by a sea-monster where he repented. After his release he obeyed the Divine command, preached to Nineveh and was rewarded with complete success.

In the story Jonah stands for the Jewish people, with their remarkable pure Religion intended for all Nations. The whale stands for Babylon, which swallowed the Jews into Captivity. The book of Jonah was written after the Return, as a protest against Jewish selfishness and exclusiveness.

Mr. Martin quoted a recent Chinese speech on the War, where the immediate cause was said to be the vaunting ambition of Germany, the "political cause," European race-prejudice; and the religious reason, national selfishness. "There is no other nation which would dare to fight against any of the strong European powers, but they fight against each other. It is the punishment by the Almighty God." Whether or not Mr. Chien Hsu is right, we are certainly emerging from a War more unpleasant than the belly of a whale or the captivity in Babylon.

The Jews were chosen to give Religion to the World. The Greeks were selected to teach us philosophy, sculpture and drama. The Romans gave us the basis of Law and the models of our political organisation. The twentieth century finds the Allies chosen people, invested with modern inventions and unprecedented power. Has not every dual vocation to hand on our privileges to the world's teeming millions? Commerce is just as holy a calling as the priesthood of the Church.

TO-DAY'S
MISCELLANY.

The fee of four guineas asked recently for an hour's performance of Punch and Judy is not a sign of the popularity of that entertainment, but an indication of its decline (observes the "Office Window Man," of the "Daily Chronicle.") For the best part of a generation Punch and Judy suffered an eclipse, and the "artists" went out of the business. It was a profession usually handed on from father to son; we know one performer who represents the third generation. It has its own traditions, its own methods. The dialogue is not learnt from a book, but taught by the spoken word. The manipulation of the puppets is difficult, and that also must be according to tradition. We were assured by an entertainment agent not long ago that the expert Punch and Judy men could be counted on the fingers of one hand.

The Council of the Royal Statistical Society have appointed a Committee to deal with the subject of the reform of the national and Imperial equipment for obtaining and publishing statistical data. This action is timely, says the "Pall Mall Gazette," but we fear that the curriculum of the Royal Statistical Society is a little above the heads of our Departments. What our officials really need is a course of elementary arithmetic and simple book-keeping. As an illustration of this need, we may instance the widely varying sums which have at different times been published as the loss of the railways, the complacent assurance of the Departments that our food is costing us less, and, probably, the promised rise in the price of coals. We often complain that our Governments have little imagination; but, really, their arithmetic at the moment rebuts the charge.

Efforts are being made to revive the ancient Highland native dye industry, especially as a suitable employment for disabled Scots soldiers and their families. In the days when every clansman wore the kilt there were no highly equipped dyeworks, and chemical dyes were unknown. Yet the Highlander swagged it in his tartan of varied hue, and women-folk had not far to go to find material making dyes of every description. The various lichens—white, dark rock, and limestone—yielded crimson and red, yellow, and brown of a yellowish hue. The blueberry and elder gave blue. Black was got from alder-tree bark, green from broom, and dark green from the heather. The bramble yielded dark orange and the dandelion magenta. These plants were treated in a special manner known to the Highland women, but as time went on the dyeing processes became less secret, and certain of the Border tribes—the Lindsays, Douglasses, and Johnstones—came to have their own tartans. The true Highlander looks at a Lowland tartan very much as if he would like to bite its wearer, and to him the sight of a Lowlander in a tartan is akin to sacrilege.

"It is not proper to make allowance for any expenditure which different social classes incur for the purpose of maintaining purely conventional standards of housing, clothing, and food, service, or education." This is the opinion of a professor of statistics with respect to the Income tax exemption limit, says a Home paper. He views the subject entirely from the scientific standpoint, and the scientific standpoint is exactly what a professor of statistics might be expected to adopt. But there are conventions and customs which cannot be entirely brushed aside. A man cannot rid himself altogether of his environment. Even a professor of statistics is in the clutch of convention. Though Diogenes was happy in his tub, there are still some of us who prefer a Rolls-Royce to a Ford, and object to be put upon a par with the rigid Athenian ascetic and cynic, who might as well be used for the standard for the professor's calculations as the poor professional man of to-day. A distinguished philosopher of a later date in denigrating his circumstances humbly explained that "we eat our boiled mutton without capers, and we don't take horse-radish when we can get beef," but the vintage drinkers of the prior were none the less accustomed at their larder to a four or five course dinner, and would have been horribly shocked at the professor's dictum.

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EARLIER TELEGRAMS. SUPREME COUNCIL.

London, Sept. 10.
The Supreme Council, sitting at St. Germain, discussed the question of reply to the German Note. Regarding Art. 61 of the German Constitution as adopted, the British expert view is that the guarantees which Germany offers are inadequate. The German Government must send representatives to Paris to sign a protocol expressly declaring that any Articles in the German Constitution incompatible with the Versailles Treaty are null and void and the Reichstag must ratify the protocol.

The Council resolved on requiring all the Powers concerned to sign the International Air Convention with the least delay.

The Bulgarian Treaty will probably be handed over to the Bulgarian delegation at Quai D'Orsay on the 11th without ceremony. The Council decided to grant twenty-five days instead of the month demanded for formulation of objections to the Treaty which will probably be signed five weeks hence.

Berlin, Sept. 10.
The Government of the province of Birkenfeld which is separated from Oldenburg, has issued a proclamation declaring itself an Independent Republic within the German Empire. The State institutions will continue, all the officials remaining. The Federal Government is not yet recognised at Birkenfeld.

A German note presented at Versailles expresses anxiety at the agitation in irresponsible Polish quarters during the past fortnight in connection with Upper Silesia which is calculated to incite the Polish masses to acts of violence. It says it is the duty of the Polish Government to oppose these machinations and prevent Polish bands crossing the frontier and attacking German troops who require all their self control not to pursue the bands back across the frontier. It concludes that the German and Prussian Governments are successfully endeavouring to safeguard peace and order in Upper Silesia to enable the continuance of the work of production.

A message from Budapest says 4,500 Communists have been arrested and will be tried here shortly. The Entente has presented a note prohibiting the passing of the death sentences on Communists as nobody at present governing is able to sign acts of pardon.

Budapest, Sept. 10.
Everything is quiet in Upper Silesia and work is proceeding normally. The daily coal production in the last few days has averaged ninety thousand tons exceeding the pre-strike average. Violent earthquake shocks were felt at Ebingen, Wurttemberg and places in the vicinity on Wednesday evening.

PORTUGAL'S CARE OF THE DISABLED.

RESTORATION WORK IN PORTUGAL.

A delegation of medical men, representing the Inter-Allied Permanent Committee dealing with the treatment of disabled soldiers and sailors, have concluded a visit to Portugal, where they have been guests of the Portuguese Government.

Britain was represented through the medical staffs of the War Office and Pensions Ministry and bodies interested in the scientific treatment of the disabled; and Canada, France, Belgium, Greece, and Japan also sent delegates. Several private conferences were held during the visit which are expected to have an important bearing on the forthcoming conference of the committee in Rome.

Portugal is well equipped in its hospitals, and the delegates found much of interest in the two large military hospitals they visited in Lisbon. Not only were the hospitals well provided with ordinary curative means, but they possessed great facilities for the restoration and re-education of the disabled. Special attention is paid in these institutions to the investigation of the loss of

function and the scientific estimate of the degree of disability in particular cases.

Technical education is provided on an extensive scale, and great care is taken to ascertain a man's fitness for the calling he chooses. The possibilities of psychotherapy are closely studied, and careful records are kept showing the reserve of mental power each man has, and his capacity for enduring mental strain. Every disability of the soldier is considered, and much valuable information has been gained, which will be made available to all the Allied nations through the medium of the permanent committee.

One of the features of the visit was an inspection of a large school where 2,000 boys were going through physical exercises in their own grounds to music supplied by their own band. These boys were all between 10 and 14 years of age. Sanitariums were interested to note the popularity of shower baths at all the large institutions. Seventy-five or a hundred shower baths in a row were seen in several institutions, and boys are now being taught the supreme importance of keeping their bodies thoroughly clean and fit.

The visit was organized by Dr. Costa Ferreira, a member of the Chamber of Deputies, and Dr. Jose Fontes.

CHINESE RECREATION CLUB.

ENJOYABLE "AT HOME."

A very enjoyable At Home was spent on Saturday afternoon at the Chinese Recreation Club. There was a big gathering, the entertainment being on a lavish scale. An orchestra played a capital selection of music and great interest was evinced in the tennis matches played between by the winners in the Senior division, C.R.C. against a team composed of members of the other clubs, and, in the junior division, between the Chinese Y.M.C.A. and Club Recreio. The Chinese Y.M.C.A. winning. On view were the championship cups held by Messrs. Ng Sze Kwong and Wong Po Keung.

TENNIS MATCHES.

In the exhibition tennis match (A Division) C.R.C. (winners) beat the Rest by 51 games to 48.

Ng Sze Kwong and Wong Po Keung beat G. N. Manley and V. Yvanovich 8-3, beat Major Greenaway and Capt. Murray 7-4, beat F. A. Redmond and A. B. Raworth 6-5.

Yew Man Tuen and Choa Man Ping lost to G. N. Manley and V. Yvanovich 3-8, lost to Major Greenaway and Captain Murray 2-9, lost to F. A. Redmond and A. B. Raworth 5-6.

Wong Po Keung and Lo Ma Pan beat G. N. Manley and V. Yvanovich 8-3, beat Major Greenaway and Captain Murray 7-4, lost to A. B. Raworth and F. A. Redmond 5-6.

In the junior division, Y.M.C.A. won the shield by taking the deciding game from Club Recreio by 59 games to 40.

O. and S. Rumjahn beat L. and R. Hyndman 8-3, lost to H. Remedios and F. Soares 5-6, beat Souza and Prata 6-5.

L. Ching and F. M. Moller beat L. and R. Hyndman 6-5, beat H. Remedios and F. Soares 10-1, beat Souza and Prata 6-5.

Yamaseki and A. Rumjahn beat L. and R. Hyndman 7-4, beat H. Remedios and F. Soares 6-5, lost to Souza and Prata 5-6.

PRESENTATION OF PRIZES.

Mr. H. A. Nesbit invited Mrs. B. W. Tape to present the shields and medals to members of the winning teams. He expressed regret at the absence of Dr. Forsyth, the genial President of the Hongkong Tennis League and hoped that Dr. Forsyth would be amongst them next year. As regards league tennis, he was sure they would all agree with him that the League had done very well. There was a very great improvement in the tennis this year and the competitions had been played off in a spirit of friendly rivalry. Not only this, the pairs playing against each other were filled with enthusiasm and helped to establish a club feeling among members. In this year's competitions nearly twelve clubs entered and some very interesting tennis was witnessed. The clubs were divided into two divisions and as regards results they had to congratulate the Y.M.C.A. on winning the Junior League—there was no second League. As regards Division I they had to congratulate the C.R.C. members who had richly deserved the premier honours. They had also to thank the C.R.C. for the very pleasant afternoon they had had. The Chinese as a rule were hosts who could not be beaten. He also had to thank Mrs. B. W. Tape for connecting to present the prizes.

Mrs. Tape then presented the shields and the medals amidst loud applause.

Mrs. Tape also presented the C.R.C. prizes was, in turn, the recipient of a bouquet of flowers in a silver vase, presented by Miss Florrie Wong.

Mr. J. M. Wong, the President of the Club, thanked the visitors for their presence. He expressed his regret at the absence of Mr. Un Hwa Fau, the secretary of the club, who was unable to attend owing to the death of his father. After congratulating the winners, Mr. Wong said: Exercise is good for the health, we all know, but it is always better to infuse a spirit of rivalry. This tends to better results, improvement both physically and morally, and for this reason tennis is very suitable for the Chinese. The Chinese have taken it up and they have demonstrated their ability by winning the League Championship. (Hear, Hear) We have to congratulate both the C.R.C. and the Y.M.C.A. on their prowess. I express the hope that the Chinese gentlemen of the older generation and also the Chinese ladies will take up the game of tennis for health considerations. On behalf of the club, I thank the donors of the prizes and Mr. B. W. Tape for defraying the cost of the refreshments (applause).

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TYPHOON WARNING.

The telegram quoted below was received at the American Consulate General, Hongkong, from the Manila Observatory at 12.20 p.m. September 14.

Cyclone or typhoon N. E. of Luzon, moving N.N.E. or N.E.

Mr. B. W. Tape thanked the C.R.C. for the honour done to his wife by asking her to distribute the prizes. His wife appreciated it very much.

The following were the prize winners:

Handicap Singles, "A" Class; Winner, Choi Man Ping; Runner-up, Hung Man To.

Handicap Singles "B" Class; Winner, Lau Fuk Ki; Runner-up, Li Yung.

Handicap Doubles; Winners, Ng Sze Kwong and Wong Po Keung; Runners-up, Lau Fuk-ki and Lam Tak In.

Handicap Mixed Doubles; Winners, Miss Mooney and Lau Fuk-ki; Runners-up, Miss B. Aplong and Wong Kwok Kwong.

Championship Singles; Winner, Ng Sze Kwong; Runner-up, (Chau Shau Lan's Cup). Winner, Ng Sze Kwong; Challenger, Yew Man Tuen; Runner-up, Hung Man To.

Chinese Championship Singles. (Peter Dawson's Cup): Winner, Ng Sze Kwong; Runner-up, T. L. Tan.

Tennis League. (Most Games): Wong Po Keung and Lo Man Pan. Cricket League; Best Batting Average, Ng Sze Kwong; Best Bowling Average, Yew Man Tuen; Over 50 runs, Shum Hon Young and Yew Man Tuen; Most Outches, Shum Hon Young; Most "Ducks," Wong Kwok Kwong who received a "boy cricket" bet and six eggs.

A BOXING CHALLENGE.

P. O. Ames, who is not unknown to Hongkong boxing enthusiasts, asks us to say that he is willing to box any man in the Colony at the bantam weight limit, eight stone four pounds, give or take two pounds. He adds that perhaps Dandling has among his followers an aspirant to the championship, and if so he would be glad to meet him.

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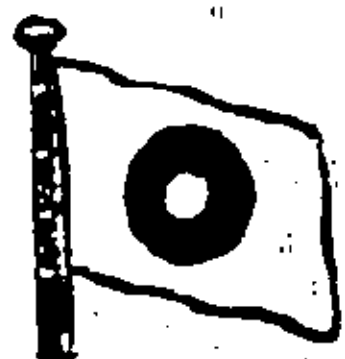
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11th Oct.

"Eurydotes"

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having arrived, consignees of cargo are hereby notified that all the cargo will be landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra-hazardous godowns of the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co., Ltd. whence delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 19th September, will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined at 10 a.m. on Wednesday, the 17th inst., by Messrs. Goddard & Douglas.

Claims against the steamer must be presented in writing within 10 days after the arrival of the steamer, otherwise they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by the undersigned in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be counter-signed by the undersigned.

GEO. GRIMBLE & CO.

Agents.

Hongkong, 12th September, 1919.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

From SAN FRANCISCO,

HONOLULU, JAPAN PORTS.

THE Steamship

"NIPPON MARU."

Consignees of cargo are hereby notified to present their Bills of Lading for countersignature, and take immediate delivery from alongside steamer of the Company's Godown, where all cargo impeding immediate discharge will be landed at Consignees' risk.

Storage will be assessed on cargo remaining undelivered after September, 17th.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages will be landed into the Company's Godown, where same will be examined on Friday, Sept. 19th, at 10 a.m.

No claims will be recognized after the goods have left the steamer or Godown, and none will be entertained if presented later than three weeks after arrival of steamer.

No fire insurance whatever will be effected.

T. DAIGO,

Manager.

Hongkong, 12th September, 1919.

CONSIGNEES.

"BEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship.

"BENVINNES"

From MIDDLESBRO,

LONDON & STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co., Ltd. whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 16th inst. will be subject to rent.

All claims against the steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 23rd inst. or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 16th inst. at 10 a.m.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be counter-signed by

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.,

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Hongkong, 9 September, 1919.

UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS.

EASTERN EXTENSION AUSTRALIA & CHINA TELEGRAPH CO.

List of Unclaimed Telegrams

lying in the E. E. Telegraph

Office at Hongkong:—

Capt. Kimura Sadajiro, Steamer

Banyo Maru, from Alexandria.

Fullerton c/o American Consul,

from New York.

Guest, Hongkong Hotel, from

Singapore.

McKinley, Hongkong Hotel,

from London.

Nanyang, from Bale.

Nathmerie, from Manchester.

Wallis, Hongkong Hotel, from

London.

D. de H. FABRANT,

Superintendent,

Hongkong, Sept. 11, 1919.

MOVEMENTS OF STEAMERS.

The N. Y. K. s.s. YOKOHAMA M. (European Line) left London for this port via the Suez Canal on the 23rd August and is expected here on the 1st October.

The Admiral Line s.s. CITY OF SPOKANE will arrive at Hongkong about September 18th, from Seattle via usual Japan ports and Shanghai.

The American and Manchurian Line s.s. CITY OF FLORENCE left New York on 11th July last and may be expected to arrive at Hongkong about the 15th Sept., 1919.

The Admiral Line s.s. OLEN will arrive at Hongkong about September 30th, from Portland via usual Japan ports and Shanghai.

The Admiral L. s.s. COAXET will arrive at Hongkong about October 3rd, from Portland via usual ports.

The N. Y. K. s.s. NIKKO M. (Australian Line) left Sydney for this port on the 2nd Sept., and is expected here on the 20th Sept.

The R. M. S. EMPRESS OF ASIA left Vancouver for Hongkong, via Japan ports, Shanghai and Manila, on the 4th Sept., and is due here on or about the 25th September.

The N. Y. K. s.s. IYO M. (European Line) left Kobe for this port via Moji & Shanghai on the 9th Sept., and is expected here on the 18th Sept.

The R. M. S. EMPRESS OF RUSSIA arrived at Kobe, on 10th Sept., noon, and is due at Shimidzu on 11th Sept.

The N. Y. K. s.s. YETOROFU M. (Calcutta Line) left Moji for this port on the 10th Sept., and is expected here on the 16th Sept.

The P. & O. s.s. DILWARA left Singapore for this port on the 11th instant at 5 p.m. and is due here on the 16th instant at about 7 a.m.

The N. Y. K. s.s. TAMBA M. (European Line) left London for this port via the Suez Canal on the 9th Sept., and is expected here on the 18th Oct.

The Ben Line s.s. BENDORAN from Middlesbro and London, left Singapore for this port on 12th instant, and may be expected to arrive here on or about 19th Sept.

"ASK CHURCHILL."

Mr. C. A. McCurdy, M.P., in addressing the North End Brotherhood at Croydon recently asked why there was so much unrest when men all over the world were talking about peace. "Ask Churchill," said an interrupter. Mr. McCurdy rejoined that Mr. Churchill was only a small factor in the matter. Why was it, he continued, that in great regions of the world where the name of Churchill was never heard, and if mentioned would convey no meaning, more dying by thousands? "Through Churchill," exclaimed the interrupter again. "Well, then," said Mr. McCurdy, amid laughter, "the simplest plan would be to have a Churchill Extermination Act, and get rid of him. But all the same, I think we should be a very happy people indeed if nothing stood between us and the millennium but the existence of Mr. Churchill."

HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK CO., LTD.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "MANIFESTO" HONGKONG.

Codes Used A1: A.B.C. Fifth Edition: Engineering, First and Second Edition: Western Union and Watkins.

Dock Owners, Ship Builders, Marine and Land Engineers, Boiler Makers,

Iron and Brass Founders, Forge Masters, Electricians.

ACETYLENE CUTTING AND WELDING FOR SHIP AND BOILER REPAIR

Modern up-to-date plant operated by our own specially trained

workmen under expert European supervision.

All classes of Light Steel work manufactured by the above process.

Tanks, Drums, Ventilators, Pipes, &c., &c.

THE DIMENSIONS OF DOCKS AND SLIPS ARE AS FOLLOWS:—					
NAME OF DOCK OR SLIP	LENGTH	BREADTH	DEPTH	WATER OVER ALL OF DOCK	WATER OVER ALL OF SLIP
DOCK NO. 1	100	20	10	10	10
DOCK NO. 2	100	20	10	10	10
DOCK NO. 3	100	20	10	10	10
DOCK NO. 4	100	20	10	10	10
DOCK NO. 5	100	20	10	10	10
DOCK NO. 6	100	20	10	10	10
DOCK NO. 7	100	20	10	10	10
DOCK NO. 8	100	20	10	10	10
DOCK NO. 9	100	20	10	10	10
DOCK NO. 10	100	20	10	10	10
DOCK NO. 11	100	20	10	10	10
DOCK NO. 12	100	20	10	10	10
DOCK NO. 13	100	20	10	10	10
DOCK NO. 14	100	20	10	10	10
DOCK NO. 15	100	20	10	10	10
DOCK NO. 16	100	20	10	10	10
DOCK NO. 17	100	20	10	10	10
DOCK NO. 18	100	20	10	10	10
DOCK NO. 19	100	20	10	10	10
DOCK NO. 20	100	20	10	10	10

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

The meeting of the Hongkong Cricket League, called for Wednesday next, September 17, has been postponed until Thursday, September 25.

NOTICE.

THE HONGKONG STEEL FOUNDRY CO., LTD.
Notice to Shareholders.

The Ninth Ordinary Yearly Meeting of Shareholders in the above Company, will be held at the Company's Office, St. Georges Building, Hongkong, on Tuesday, the 30th September, 1919 at 11.30 a.m. for the purpose of presenting the Report of the General Managers, and Statement of accounts to 31st May, 1919.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from 23rd September to 30th September 1919, both days inclusive.

GORDON & CO.
General Managers.
Hongkong, 15th September, 1919.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

The undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

THURSDAY, the 18th September 1919.

commencing at 11 a.m.

at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street

15 cases Cotton Italian
3 " Satins
3 " Black Venetians
5 " Leno

Terms: Cash on delivery
Geo. P. LAMMERT
Auctioneer.

CONSIGNEES.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "WEST VAGA."
From SAN FRANCISCO & MANILA.

The above mentioned vessel having arrived from the above mentioned ports, Consignees of cargo are hereby informed that their cargo will be landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous godowns of the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co., Ltd., and stored at Consignees' risk.

Consignees of cargo are hereby notified that they must produce an Import Permit signed by the Superintendent of the Imports & Exports, Hongkong, before Bills of Lading can be countersigned. All broken, chafed and damaged goods are to be left in the godowns, where they will be examined on September 19th at 10 a.m., and September 20th at 10 a.m.

All claims must be presented within a month of the steamer's arrival here; after which they cannot be recognized.

No claim will be admitted after the goods have left the godowns, and all goods remaining undelivered after September 20th, will be subject to rent.

No fire insurance whatever will be effected.

Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature immediately.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.
As Operators, U.S. Shipping Board.

Hongkong, 13th September, 1919.

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET.—No 62 Peak 4 rooms unfurnished, rent \$115. Furniture could be taken over at a valuation. Possession 1st October. Apply to Linstead & Davis.

LOST.

LOST.—Or gone astray in Kowloon 1 Bull pup (kitch) Lemon and White, answers to the name of "Beauty." Finder please return to Leo D'Almada e Castro, Old Supreme Court Building, Hongkong, or No. 3, Ormsby Villas, Kowloon.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—One L. C. Smith & Co. typewriter in excellent condition. Price \$45.00. Apply to 11, The House

NOTICE.

MINISTERING CHILDREN'S LEAGUE, PEAK BRANCH.

The Children's Entertainment arranged for Wednesday next is being held

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY THE 16th inst.

PEAK CLUB 5.00 P.M.

The change in the day of the Performance is necessitated by unavoidable circumstances which the Organisers much regret.

G. R.

NOTICE.

Permission given by His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government under section 10 of the Travellers Restriction Ordinance 1915.

On and after the 8th day of September, 1919.

(1) Persons who are in possession of such passports as are hereinafter mentioned and produce the same hereinafter mentioned are permitted by His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government to leave the Colony without a pass from the Captain Superintendent of Police.

(2) A British subject is permitted to leave the Colony, without a Police Pass, provided that he has in his possession a valid passport which has been issued or renewed within the last two years, and provided that he produces such passport, on demand, on board of and prior to the departure of the steamer by which he is leaving.

(3) A Subject of a Foreign Power is permitted to leave the Colony without a Police Pass, provided that he has in his possession a valid passport granted by or on behalf of the Government of the Country of which he is a subject, and provided that he produces such passport on demand, on board of and prior to the departure of the steamer by which he is leaving.

2. A person arriving in and leaving the Colony by the same steamer is permitted to leave the Colony, provided that he has such valid passport as aforesaid and provided that he produces such passport, on demand, for examination on board, both prior to the arrival of the steamer in the Colony and prior to its departure from the Colony.

3. Members of ships crews are permitted to sign on without obtaining a permit from the Captain Superintendent of Police. Note.—1. All persons, who are either without a passport or without such a valid passport as above mentioned, must continue to comply with all the provisions of the Travellers Restriction Ordinance, 1915.

2. To prevent delay in sailings, Shipping Companies should satisfy themselves that intending passengers have the necessary passports aforesaid in their possession.

All persons with certain exceptions who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to Register themselves under the REGISTRATION OF PERSONS ORDINANCE 1916 Forms of Registration giving the particular required may be obtained at the G. P. O. and at all Police Stations.

The Penalty for non-compliance is a fine not exceeding \$50.

E. D. C. WOLFE.
C. S. P.
Hongkong, 5th September 1919.

NOTICE.

NATIONAL BONDS OF THE 3rd, 4th and 5th years of THE REPUBLIC OF CHINA.

NOTICE is hereby given that repayment of drawn bonds and payment of interest coupons will henceforth be made in Hongkong Notes, at current rates, for the equivalent of the face value of said bonds and coupons.

For the
BANK OF CHINA.
Tsuyee Pei
Manager.

NOTICE.

HONGKONG CORINTHIAN YACHT CLUB.

The Annual General Meeting of the above Club, will be held at the Club House on Wednesday September 17th 1919 at 6 p.m.

H. C. RESKIE.
Hon. Secretary
Hongkong, 10th September, 1919.

G. R.

NOTICE.

On and after Monday Sept 15th 1919 the Pass office and the office for the Registration of Persons under ordinance 6 of 1916 will be located at the Central Police Station and not at the Post Office Building.

E. D. C. WOLFE.
C. S. P.
Hongkong, 12th September, 1919.

NOTICE.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LIMITED.

The Ordinary General Meeting of the above Company will be held at the Company's Offices, at Noon on Saturday the 27th inst. 1919.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 19th to 27th instant both days inclusive.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO.
General Managers.
Hongkong, 11th September, 1919.

NOTICE.

HONGKONG CLUB.

An Extraordinary General Meeting of the members of the Hongkong Club will be held in the Club House on Thursday, the 18th September 1919, at 5 p.m.

Business.—As posted in the Hall of the Club.

By Order,
E. Des Voeux
Secretary.
Hongkong, 11th September, 1919.

NOTICE.

HUMPHREYS ESTATE AND FINANCE CO. LTD.

NOTICE is hereby given that an Extraordinary General Meeting of the members of the Humphreys Estate & Finance Company Limited will be held at the Hongkong Hotel on the 24th day of September 1919, at noon for the purpose of considering and if thought fit approving the draft new Articles which will be submitted to the meeting. A copy of such Articles and a copy of the existing Articles may be seen at the Offices of the General Managers in Alexandra Buildings. In such copy the portions of the proposed New Articles which differ from the Old Articles are indicated by underlining in red ink.

Should the meeting approve of such Articles with or without modification the subjoined extraordinary resolution will be proposed.

"That the New Articles already approved by this meeting and for the purpose of identification subscribed by the Chairman thereof and the same are hereby adopted as the Articles of the Company to the exclusion of and in substitution for all the existing Articles thereof."

Should the resolution be passed by the required majority it will be submitted for confirmation as a special resolution to a second Extraordinary General Meeting which will be subsequently convened.

By Order of the Board
G. RAPP,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 9th September, 1919.

PUBLIC AUCTION

A Valuable Collection of Antique China & Curios

The undersigned has received instructions from Mr. Lah Ven Kee to sell by Public Auction on

WEDNESDAY & THURSDAY, the 17th & 18th September 1919
commencing each day at 2.30 p.m.

at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street.

A Valuable Collection of Antique China & Curios

from the Sung to Towkwong Dynasties, comprising—

5-coloured, 3-coloured, blue & white vases, plates, bowls, flower pots, incense burners, figures, porcelain plaques, red lacquer vases, famille rose screens, very fine crystal vase & agate ornaments, snuff bottles, jade ornaments, old bronzes etc. etc. etc.

also

A Few Pieces of Szechow Redwood Ware

N. B. The undersigned will give one week guarantee as to the genuineness of the articles offered.

On view from Tuesday, the 16th inst.

Catalogue will be issued.

Terms: Cash on delivery.

Geo. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.

G. R.

NOTICE.

KOWLOON CANTON RAILWAY.

The Public is hereby notified that on and from Tuesday September 16th, several important alterations will be made in the Timetable.

Timetables will be available on Saturday, 13th instant, and may be had on application at all stations and at the Head Offices, Kowloon and Canton.

By Order,
ROBERT BAKER,
Manager.
Kowloon, 11th September, 1919.

WISEMAN LIMITED.

The Best Tiffin in town To-day is at

WISEMAN'S.

Usual Price \$1.00

Punch tickets for 30 meals \$25.00.

WISEMAN LTD.
Tel. 407.

THE INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL BANK, LIMITED.

Head Office: 6 Des Voeux Road, Causeway Branch: Panoff Building.

FOR THE YEAR TO COME

Provision is important in all things. This applies to your own finances. The best way of providing for the future, freely, is by

OPENING A SAVINGS ACCOUNT WITH US.
SYSTEMATICALLY it will grow to THOUSANDS.

TIDE TABLE.

15th to 21st September 1919.

	High Water	Low Water	High Water	Low Water
	Mean Time	Mean Time	Mean Time	Mean Time
Mon. 15	6.1	1.4	6.1	1.4
Tues. 16	6.1	1.4	6.1	1.4
Wed. 17	6.1	1.4	6.1	1.4
Thurs. 18	6.1	1.4	6.1	1.4
Fri. 19	6.1	1.4	6.1	1.4
Sat. 20	6.1	1.4	6.1	1.4
Sun. 21	6.1	1.4	6.1	1.4

m morning. a afternoon

NEW SOLICITOR ENROLLED.

MR. ABBAS EL ARCULLI.

In the Supreme Court, this morning, before Sir William Rees Davies, K. C., Chief Justice, the Attorney General the Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock K. C., moved for the enrolment and admission of Mr. Abbas el Arculli to practice as a solicitor in the Courts of Hongkong.

The Attorney General said he begged leave to move, in this matter, that Mr. Abbas el Arculli be admitted and enrolled as a solicitor and proctor of the Honourable Court. The applicant was born in the Colony and was educated at Queen's College. He passed the senior Oxford Local examination and also won the senior Belkiss scholarship at that College. He was articled to Messrs. Harding and Agassiz, and when Mr. Harding retired, his articles were transferred to Mr. Agassiz. He recently sat for his final examination in all the necessary subjects.

His Lordship, addressing the applicant, said his educational accomplishments showed a very creditable record and it was hoped he would become a valuable addition to legal practitioners in the Colony. His Lordship had much pleasure in enrolling the applicant as a solicitor.

SHIPPING ITEMS.

The s.s. Brisbane (Capt. E. McDellian) arrived at dawn to-day from Yokohama with 1,150 tons of coal for the Colony. Her local agents are Messrs. Carmichael Clark and Co. She is moored at Wanchai.

The s.s. Kwai Sang, from Moji, came in this morning with 1,578 tons of direct cargo for Hongkong and 911 tons of through cargo.

The Wo Sang, a British vessel, arrived this morning with 100 tons of general merchandise from Canton.

The Japanese steamer, Asahi Maru, came into port with 3,470 tons of flour from Melbourne.

The Chong-va, a Chinese boat, had on board 150 tons of general cargo.

The Sunkiang came from Shanghai yesterday with 800 tons of general cargo.

The Chak Sang from Calcutta brought 3,110 tons of cargo yesterday. She came in with 500 men. There was one death on board the ship.

Coal to the extent of 2,230 tons was carried by the Kansu, a British vessel, which came in yesterday. She is bound for Chingkiang calling here for coal.

The s.s. Antiochus consigned 2,125 tons of merchandise from Yokohama. She is a B. and S. vessel. A Russian officer, Captain Vladimir Farassoff, died on board from erysipilas. She arrived on Saturday afternoon.

The s.s. Uncar brought 6,200 tons of oil from San Francisco. She is a Pan oil tanker belonging to the Standard Oil Company.

The Hupeh consigned 2,300 tons of general cargo from Bangkok. General cargo to the extent of 3,560 tons was brought in yesterday by the Hin Sang.

The s.s. Glenfalloch dumped here yesterday from Singapore, 885 tons of general cargo. She carried 925 Chinese passengers.

Nine hundred tons of coal were consigned to Hongkong from Hongkong by the Nam Kan.

The s.s. Tsuru Maru brought 3,059 tons of coal from Yokohama. The Kashima Maru brought 2,800 tons of coal from Chingkiang.

The Sarachi Maru from Wakamatsu brought 1,602 tons of coal.

MANSION FOR SCOUT MASTERS.

Gilwell Park, an old country residence standing in seven acres of grounds at Sewardstone, Essex, which had been given by Mr. W. Debois McLaren to the Boy Scouts' Association, was formally taken possession of recently by Lieutenant-General Sir R. Baden Powell. The property, said the Chief Scout, would be available as a training school for scoutmasters, and would also be an ideal place for camping and nature study. Mr. McLaren was invested with the insignia of a Silver Wolf. Mr. H. A. L. Fisher, the Minister for Education, wrote stating that the Board of Education were greatly interested in the purpose to which Mr. McLaren's gift would be devoted.

NOTICE.

MERCURY GARAGE CO.

MOTOR CARS FOR HIRE.

TELEPHONE 977.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

DOMINIONS' PLACE IN EMPIRE.

London, Sept. 12.

The "Times" in an editorial on the discussions in the Canadian and South African Parliaments on the Peace Treaty says the approval of the Dominion Parliaments was a foregone conclusion but far more important is Dominion opinion about the effect of peace upon the position of the Dominions within the Empire. So far this side of the Treaty has not had much attention in this country. General Smuts in a very remarkable speech shows what the signature of the treaty by General Botha and himself means, namely that Dominion peoples for the first time have received international recognition apart from the British Government. It is an immense development and General Smuts is right to make much of it, even apart from his use thereof as an argument against Hertzsprung. When General Smuts speaks of representatives of the Dominions acting in future for the Dominions he is thinking no doubt of the League of Nations. It is very interesting to know that the South African delegate to the League will be appointed soon but the new standing of the Dominions has many consequences apart from the operation of the League of Nations and General Smuts does not exaggerate when he says the whole basis of the British Empire will have to be altered. In practice the alteration may not be very great at least so far as the internal system of the Empire is concerned, but it is not so with the international standing of the Dominions. Thereafter the doctrine which found expression of the Peace Conference is a new doctrine in advance of Imperial practice and the task of the future will be to bring practice in the Empire into correspondence with the theory established at the Conference as a consequence of the part played by the Dominions in the war. General Smuts is aware of this and so is every Dominion leader. For instance Mr. Rowell in the Canadian Parliament said "The necessary machinery to give Canada full nationhood has not yet been worked out." Till that is done the British Government must still represent the Dominions in many international negotiations. The resident Dominion Ministers in London will help to keep the British Government in touch with Dominion opinion but much more than that is needed. It is certainly desirable that the initiative in pressing on the conference of the Empire representatives whereat Mr. Rowell hoped a solution of the problem would be reached should come from the Dominion Governments.

THE AUSTRIAN PEACE TREATY.

St. Germain, Sept. 10.

The Austrian Peace Treaty has been signed. Dr. Renner, the Austrian Chancellor, signed the Austrian Peace Treaty at 10.15 this morning in the Conference Room of the Chateau de St. Germain. The other delegates then signed in order, the Americans leading followed by the British. The Rumanian and Yugo Slav delegates were not present. Altogether a dozen documents were signed including the main treaty and the protocol affirming the authenticity of the text of the Treaty, treaties dealing with the protection of minorities in Rumania, Yugo Slavia and Czechoslovakia, and financial treaties. Mr. Balfour, Lord Milner and Mr. Barnes signed for Britain. Lord Milner also signed for South Africa, Sir Edward Kemp for Canada, Sir T. Mackenzie for New Zealand, M. M. Clemenceau, Pichon, Tardieu, Klotz and Cambon for France and Messrs. Polk and White and General Bliss for America.

The Rumanian and Yugo Slav delegates did not sign because they had not received instructions from their Governments. The Supreme Council has given them till Sunday to make known their intentions.

Paris, Sept. 10.

Reuter's correspondent describing the scene at the signing of the Austrian Treaty says: M. Clemenceau opened the session with the fewest possible words. Addressing Dr. Renner, he said peace negotiations with Austria were completed and he had certified that the Treaty accorded with the agreements reached. He then invited Dr. Renner to sign. The latter alone signed for Austria. His bearing was tranquil and assured and even the gravity of the moment did not divest his plump features entirely of their accustomed smile. The signing ceremony lasted for an hour, after which M. Clemenceau closed the session. Dr. Renner and most of the Austrian delegation return homeward to-night.

The Rumanians have prohibited the issue of a Hungarian Proclamation fixing the elections for Sept. 28. Premier Friedrich, invoking a concession from the Entente mission and Rumania beseeched urges his desire to gauge public feeling regarding his policy.

Paris, Sept. 12.

It is reported that the Rumanian and Serbian Cabinets have resigned, hence the time limit granted to Rumania and Yugo-Slavia to sign the Austrian Treaty will probably be prolonged. The Conference has decided to take a plebiscite of the Techen coalfield in order to settle the conflicting claims of the Poles and Czechs.

THE ST. LEGER.

London, Sept. 10.

Old Bill did not start. The race resulted as follows.—
Keysoe (100/8) 1
Dominion (7/1) 2
Buchan (8/1) 3
Ten ran: Keysoe won by six lengths, two lengths separating the other two. The place betting was 8/4 Keysoe, 9/8 Dominion and 1/6 Buchan.

HOME CRICKET.

London, Sept. 10.

Thames & Mersey beat the Australians, two wickets.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from page 1.)

AUSTRIAN DELEGATES LEAVE PARIS.

Paris, September 11. After the ceremony of signing the Peace Treaty of Saint Germain, Count Renner and 13 members of the Austrian Delegation left Paris, last night, by the Orient Express for Wien.—Havas.

DEATH CERTIFICATE OF AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN MONARCHY.

Paris, September 12. The French papers state that the treaty of Saint Germain is the death certificate of the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy and the old Monarchical State system is now plunged into the irrevocable past. None of the great changes wrought in Europe is comparable with this.—Havas.

A CLAUSE THAT WAS DROPPED.

Paris, September 11. The New York Herald, Parisian edition, writes recently that a Great Power, particularly interested, sought to insert in the Austrian Treaty a special clause making it impossible for any Power to sign it which had not signed the treaty with Germany. The American Delegation blocked this attempt and the matter was dropped.—Havas.

GENERAL STRIKE VOTED IN MARSEILLES.

Paris, September 11. A general strike of all Marseilles labour unions was voted last night, to take effect to-day.—Havas.

THE STRIKE BEGINS.

Paris, September 12. The Marseilles general strike, ordered by the Union Labour Syndicates, in support of the strike of the dockers, began yesterday by a cessation of work in gas, electricity, transport, metal and building industries. No ship left Marseilles and communication between France, Algeria and Tunis is suspended.—Havas.

DOCKS AT A STANDSTILL.

Marseilles, September 13. The tramways are still running, despite the general strike, cabled on the 10th, but work in the docks is at a standstill. The crews have deserted the ships in sympathy with the dockers.

URGENT REQUEST FOR TROOPS.

Marseilles, September 14. On Saturday, 40 ships were held up by the strike. The streets are in darkness as the gas workers are out while electricity is shut off causing a number of establishments to close. The Prefect has urgently requested the despatch of troops from Paris.

FRENCH REVENUE FIGURES.

Paris, September 13. The French revenue from indirect taxation and monopolies in August was 108 million francs more than the Budget estimate, the surplus for the first eight months of the year being 640 million francs.—Havas.

FRENCH WHEAT SHORTAGE.

Paris, September 13. In view of the insufficiency of the French wheat crop a decree is published in the Journal Officiel on the subject of the instructions that have been given to the permanent Cereal Bureau for the purchase of all that is needed to complete the supply of flour.—Havas.

THE BULGARIAN TREATY.

Paris, September 11. The Treaty with Bulgaria will probably be presented to the Bulgarian Delegation on Saturday, at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Paris.

The Treaty has been completed without the settlement of the Thracian question which is left to be discussed in connection with the Turkish Treaty.

Owing to the difficulties of communication, Bulgaria will be given three weeks to consider the terms.—Havas.

THE GERMAN CONSTITUTION.

Paris, September 11. The Supreme Council has discussed the reply to Germany relative to Article 61 of the German Constitution.—Havas.

DRAFTING COMMITTEE AGREE.

Paris, September 11. An agreement was reached by the Drafting Committee, the edited reply to which will be handed in this evening.—Havas.

ECONOMIC COUNCIL TO MEET AT BRUSSELS.

Paris, September 11. The Supreme Economic Council will meet at Brussels between September 15th and 20th.—Havas.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

ADMIRAL VON TIRPITZ'S BOOK.

SOME INTERESTING CLAIMS.

London, September 14. Admiral von Tirpitz, in his book, claims that the battle of Jutland proved the superiority of the German personnel and material. The German losses were one-third of the British. He says the German Fleet returned to its harbours elated and surprised at its success, the crews regretting the opportunity was not taken at the beginning of the war to stake the Fleet for a victory.

Admiral von Tirpitz declares that the most striking proof of the value of the German Navy is that the British avoided meeting it, especially the longer the war lasted. Admiral von Scheer, in the course of 1916, made several fruitless efforts to bring the British to battle, and their numerical inferiority made it possible for the Germans to offer battle at Scapa or Dover.

Admiral von Tirpitz, describing the Jutland battle, however, after boasting of German superiority in the opening engagement by cruiser squadrons, admits that when the battle fleets engaged the German vanguard they were forced to turn by the British to an alteration of course. Thereby the Germans suddenly encountered the British main body, deployed in mist. It immediately concentrated heavy fire on the Germans. The situation thus accidentally became tactically most disadvantageous. Admiral von Scheer escaped a dangerous position by turning the fleet together, a manoeuvre which few fleets of the world have carried out under a rain of fire. Having reformed, the Fleet swung round to re-attack, but the approach of night made a carefully planned battle formation impossible. "If the British had felt anywise superior, they would have clung to our fleet. In all circumstances Admiral von Scheer believed a renewal of the fight in the morning a certainty, but he preferred to accept battle near a minefield fairway. Accordingly at night time he made for the neighbourhood of Horn Reef.

Admiral Von Tirpitz constantly attacks Dr. Bethmann-Hollweg and the ex-entourage flatterers for the inactivity of the Fleet early in the war, especially Admiral von Mueller, whom he describes as "A courtier popular with ladies, a teetotaler, pacifist and friend of Mr. W. T. Stead." He declares that Admiral von Mueller had an excessive share in the responsibility of Germany's downfall, and says that the ex-Kaiser's reluctance to relinquish the Supreme Command was responsible for the Navy's rusting. Admiral von Tirpitz in July, 1914, vainly urged the appointment of a Supreme Naval Commander, suggesting himself, as the officers objected to others. He says that already in the autumn of 1914 the members of the Kaiser's entourage only dared to visit Admiral von Tirpitz after dark, and says the Kaiser was particularly proud of the Mediterranean squadron. Hence the Goeben was not in the North Sea as Admiral von Tirpitz desired.

He says the entry of Japan into the war wrecked the plan of campaign of enemy trade by cruiser squadrons and made it necessary for ships to attempt to break through homewards. He says if his advice had not been disregarded, von Spee, after Coronel, would have got home with his ships separately, after the fashion of the Moewe and other raiders, thus establishing the prestige of Coronel in the eyes of the world, but von Spee, being left ignorant of the general war position, encountered the Falklands squadron whose superiority he did not suspect.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

EX-GERMAN STEAMER.

Singapore, September 13. Another ex-German steamer, the Malaya, flying the Inter-Ally flag, has arrived here.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

NATIONALISATION OF MINES.

MR. SMILLIE'S AIM.

London, Sept. 11. The Trade Union Congress on a card vote passed a resolution moved by Mr. Smillie for nationalisation of mines by 4,478,000 against 77,000. 300,000 members of the General Workers' Union did not vote owing to the absence of their teller. The resolution instructed the Parliamentary Committee in conjunction with the Miners' Federation to immediately interview the Premier and insist on the Government's adopting the recommendation of the majority report of the Coal Commission. If the Government refused a special congress would be convened in order to decide upon action to compel the Government to accept the majority report.

Labour correspondents explain that yesterday's vote of the Trade Union Congress was not a vote in favour of direct action but, as the movers intended it was an expression of censure on the committee for declining to call the conference. The feeling of the Congress on the question will be tested on an explicit resolution, probably to-morrow.

At the Trade Union Congress Mr. Tom Shaw, M.P., moving a resolution opposing the principle of industrial action in purely political matters declared that Mr. Smillie's aim was revolution and the establishment of a Soviet Government. He believed the working classes generally were bitterly opposed to strikes for political ends and the place to decide these issues was the House of Commons.

Mr. J. H. Thomas M.P., declared that not a single trade union had given any delegate a mandate on the question of direct action.

The Congress by 2,250,000 votes to 2,066,000, shelved Mr. Shaw's motion.

The result of the voting on Mr. Shaw's motion was possibly attributable to the speech of Mr. J. H. Thomas who contended that the motion if carried might be construed by its opponents as a lever to be used against Labour in legitimate industrial questions.

Frank Hodges of the Miners' Federation declared that the direct action movement was due to the fact that the electorate was denied the opportunity of turning out the Coalition Government.

Mr. Brownlie, Locomotive Engineers' Society, opposing the motion said that if the Government broke its pledges Labour was entitled to use its power to see that faith was kept with the electorate.

U.S. NAVY.

THE NEW PACIFIC FLEET.

San Francisco, August 9.—The new Pacific Fleet of America under Admiral Rodman has just arrived at San Diego, and will be reviewed here at San Francisco by President Wilson himself on September 13.

The new naval fleet for the Pacific consists of 36 ships as follows:—

Superdreadnoughts.—New Mexico, Arkansas, Mississippi, New York, Texas, Wyoming.

Battleships.—New Jersey and Nebraska.

Destroyers.—Beebe, Gamble, Lamberton, Ludlow, Walker, Boggs, Buchanan, Crosby, Dent, Elliott, Montgomery, Philip, Palmer, Radford, Ramsay, Thatcher, Ward, Waters, Woolsey, Wickes, Yarnall, Lea, Lamb and Kilty.

Tenders.—Arctostook and Melville.

Colliers.—Vestal and Vulcan. In addition to these a stream of vessels is en route to Californian waters from European and Atlantic coast ports. Among these vessels are the following:—

Fleet supply tender Glacier from New York; fleet oil tender Kanawha from Port Arthur, Tex.; mine sweeper Partidge from Hampton Roads; tugs Undaunted and Ontario from Lisbon, Portugal; destroyer Manley from Gibraltar and destroyer McCook from Fiume. The submarines and other vessels, including the complete flotillas of destroyers, mine sweepers, mine planters, tugs, colliers and the battleships Virginia, Rhode Island, Georgia and Vermont, will come to the Pacific as soon as they return from foreign stations or are released from navy yards where they are now overhauling.

THE COMPLETE FLEET.

Official recapitulation of the changes in the Pacific fleet shows that it will, when joined later by ships from European waters, contain 186 vessels, including eight superdreadnoughts, six battleships, one armored cruiser, ten protected cruisers, 106 torpedo-boat destroyers, fourteen submarines, two mine layers, twelve mine sweepers, one hospital ship, one repair ship, three supply ships, ten fuel ships, eleven tugs and one radio repair ship.

The superdreadnoughts are the New Mexico, Wyoming, Arkansas, New York, Texas, Tennessee, Idaho, Mississippi. The battleships are the Virginia, New Jersey, Rhode Island, Georgia, Nebraska, and Vermont.

COMPARED WITH PREDECESSOR.

A comparison between the famous cruise, in 1908, of the Atlantic Fleet with the present cruise of the new Pacific Fleet reveals interesting facts.

The Atlantic fleet on its famous cruise around the world, in 1908, required forty-one days for the voyage from that same Hampton Roads to San Francisco. It went around Cape Horn, the Pacific fleet has come through the canal. The actual sailing time of the Atlantic fleet was sixty-one days and nineteen hours. The Pacific fleet has stopped en route and has taken a third of the time. The Atlantic fleet of 1908 had no airplanes nor seaplanes. It was composed of sixteen battle-ships and a flotilla of torpedo boats. The Pacific fleet has about 196 vessels. The old fleet had 14,000 men, the new has nearly 34,000. The Atlantic fleet cost about \$100,000,000; the Pacific fleet cost four times that much.

THE VICTORIA.

DON'T FORGET THE
GRAND COMEDY
BILL TO-NIGHT.

A TORNADO OF
LAUGHTER FROM
START TO FINISH.

CHARLIE CHAPLIN

IN

"SHOULDER ARMS"

J. ULLMANN & CO.

The Jewellery House

In order to make room for further arrivals, we begin from this date

BIG REDUCTION SALE

of

BACCARAT'S CUT GLASS

The worlds best make

We only stock one brand of
Cut Glass and only the best

"BACCARAT'S"

J. ULLMANN & CO.

SWISS WRIST WATCHES

First class

Time

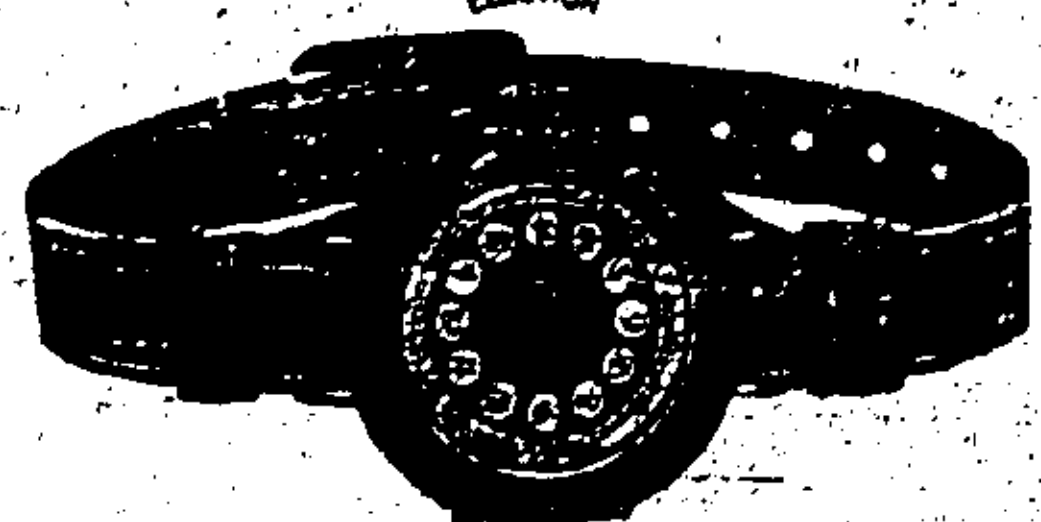
Keepers

Popular

and

Highly

graded



Specially regulated for this Climate

FOR SALE AT

THE SINCERE CO. LTD.

HOWE

THE STANDARD OF EXCELLENCE
A LARGE VARIETY IN STOCK.
MUSTARD & CO. Tel. No. 1186.

SCALES

HONGKONG STORM SIGNAL CODE. (LOCAL).

Introduced on 1st JULY, 1917.

DAY SIGNALS.

SYMBOL	MEANING
1. (RED) ▲	A typhoon exists which may possibly cause a gale at Hongkong within 24 hours.
2. ▲	Gale expected from the North (N.W. to N.E.)
3. ▲	South (S.E. to S.W.)
4. ▲	East (E. to S.E.)
5. ▲	West (W. to S.W.)
6. ▲	Gale expected to increase.
7. +	Wind of typhoon force expected (any direction).

Signal No. 1 is intended as a warning to "Stand By" and watch for the next signal. When it is issued where black signal has been displayed it will mean that, on account of a change in the track of the typhoon, or for some other reason, a gale is no longer expected from the direction indicated by the last signal, and that another black signal may possibly be hoisted later.

Signal No. 2 will be accompanied by three explosive bombs, fired at intervals of 10 seconds at the Water Police Station and repeated at the Harbour Office.

The signals will be lowered when it is considered that all danger is over.

The Day Signals will be displayed at the mainmast of the steam signal mast on Blackhead Hill.

The Harbour Office, H.M.S. Tanager, Green Island signal mast, the flagstaff on the premises of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation at Kowloon, the flagstaff on the premises of the Standard Oil Company at Lamuk, and the flagstaff on the Field Officer's Quarters at Kowloon.

Signal No. 7 will be accompanied by three explosive bombs, fired at intervals of 10 seconds at the Water Police Station and repeated at the Harbour Office.

NIGHT SIGNALS. (Lamps.)

1. WHITE	2. WHITE	3. GREEN	4. GREEN	5. WHITE	6. GREEN	7. RED
WHITE	GREEN	WHITE	GREEN	WHITE	GREEN	GREEN
WHITE	GREEN	WHITE	GREEN	WHITE	GREEN	RED

The Night Signals will be displayed at the mainmast of the steam signal mast on Blackhead Hill.

The Harbour Office, H.M.S. Tanager, Green Island signal mast, the flagstaff on the premises of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation at Kowloon, the flagstaff on the premises of the Standard Oil Company at Lamuk, and the flagstaff on the Field Officer's Quarters at Kowloon.

Signal No. 7 will be accompanied by three explosive bombs, fired at intervals of 10 seconds at the Water Police Station and repeated at the Harbour Office.

SUPPLEMENTARY WARNINGS.

When local signals are displayed in the Harbour a COSE will be exhibited at the following stations:

CAPE ROCK, WAGLAN, STANLEY, ABERDEEN, SAU KI WAN, SAI KUNG, SHA TAU KOK, TAI PAU.

Further details can always be given to coast vessels, on demand, by signal from lighthouses.

HONGKONG STORM SIGNAL CODE. (NON-LOCAL).

Introduced on 1st JULY, 1917.

The Signals are made by means of ten symbols representing the ten numerals:

1. —	2. T	3. +	4. ▲	5. ▼	6. ◆	7. ■	8. X	9. —	0. —
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They are displayed in the yard arms of the Storm Signal mast on Blackhead Hill, and remain hoisted as long as danger of a storm is expected from the Observatory.

The following information is given by the symbols:

1. Direction of centre: by 1 symbol at one yard arm.

2. Direction of motion and velocity of centre, and the time: by 2 symbols at the other yard arm (Tables 2 and 3).

3. The region threatened, the direction from which the gale is expected, and the time: by 3 symbols at one yard arm (Tables 3 and 4).

EXPLANATION OF THE SIGNALS.

The two upper signals of group (a) indicate the latitude, and the two lower symbols the longitude of the centre of the Typhoon or Depression in degrees, as nearly as can be ascertained from the information available. Only the last and the first of the longitude are given: thus, (a) indicates longitude 109° E.

The upper symbol of group (b) indicates the direction in which the Typhoon or Depression is moving.

The middle symbol of group (b) indicates the velocity at which the centre of the Typhoon is travelling. Alternatively it may indicate certain conditions, or a Continental Depression. In such cases no velocity is given.

The lower symbol of group (b) indicates the time at which the centre was in the position signalled.

The upper symbol of group (c) indicates the region threatened: the middle symbol the direction from which the gale is expected, and the lower symbol the time at which the gale conditions were first indicated.

CAUTION.—Under the most favourable circumstances the position signal indicates only the degree of latitude and longitude nearest to the estimated position of the centre. When the centre is from any reporting station, or when telegraphic reports are lacking, conditions indicated may be as much as 10° in error, both in latitude and longitude, and the velocity and direction of movement will then be inferred by corresponding amounts.

It should be particularly noted that the velocity signalled is the mean for the previous 24 or 48 hours.

Table No. 1.—Direction Signals.

UPPER SYMBOL OF HOIST.

These indicate the direction in which a typhoon or depression is travelling, or the direction from which a monsoon gale is expected.

1. — 2. T 3. + 4. ▲ 5. ▼ 6. ◆ 7. ■ 8. X 9. — 0. —

1. N. 2. N.E. 3. E. 4. S.E. 5. S. 6. S.W. 7. W. 8. N.W. 9. N. 0. Unknown

Table No. 2.—Velocity and Condition Signals.

MIDDLE SYMBOL OF HOIST.

1. — 2. T 3. + 4. ▲ 5. ▼ 6. ◆ 7. ■ 8. X 9. — 0. —

1. 0-10 m.p.h. 2. 10-20 m.p.h. 3. 20-30 m.p.h. 4. 30-40 m.p.h. 5. 40-50 m.p.h. 6. 50-60 m.p.h. 7. 60-70 m.p.h. 8. 70-80 m.p.h. 9. 80-90 m.p.h. 0. Unknown

Table No. 3.—Time Signals.

LOWEST SYMBOL OF HOIST.

1. — 2. T 3. + 4. ▲ 5. ▼ 6. ◆ 7. ■ 8. X 9. — 0. —

1. 6 a.m. Yesterday. 2. 3 p.m. Yesterday. 3. 6 a.m. To-day. 4. 3 p.m. To-day. 5. 6 a.m. To-morrow. 6. 3 p.m. To-morrow. 7. 6 a.m. Next day. 8. 3 p.m. Next day. 9. 6 a.m. Next day. 0. Unknown

Table No. 4.—Regions Threatened by Monsoon Gales.

1. — 2. T 3. + 4. ▲ 5. ▼ 6. ◆ 7. ■ 8. X 9. — 0. —

1. Gulf of Persia. 2. Gulf of Oman. 3. Gulf of Aden. 4. Indian Ocean. 5. Bay of Bengal. 6. Andaman Sea. 7. South China Sea. 8. East China Sea. 9. Yellow Sea. 0. Unknown

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE IRISH TROUBLE.

GOVERNMENT TO TAKE DRASTIC MEASURES.

London, Sept. 10.

Sinn Feiners, in row boats with muffled oars, at nightfall raided the monitor Monkstown Bay at Cork. They overpowered the lookouts and rushed and overcame the skeleton crew. They then systematically inspected the vessel, removing rifles, ammunition and valuable instruments, and escaped.

Later.

The story of Sinn Feiners raiding the monitor Monkstown Bay is officially denied. The origin of the report which was published in the "Daily Express" and "Daily News" is at present obscure.

London, Sept. 11.

Marshal French by proclamation issued at Dublin suppresses the Sinn Fein organisations, the Gaelic League, the Irish Volunteers and the Cumannna Bann in the city and county of Cork.

Marshal Lord French, speaking at Belfast and referring to the recent murders of policemen and soldiers in Ireland, denounced the unspeakable villainy of these dastardly murders and declared that the Irish Government's only policy at present was to secure to all law-abiding subjects freedom and protection. In fulfilment of that policy they will not shrink from adopting the most drastic measures if necessary.

London, Sept. 12.

Military and police to-day raided the Sinn Fein headquarters at Dublin and detained two Sinn Fein members of the House of Commons. All Sinn Fein M. P.'s houses are being similarly visited. Armed police this morning raided the offices of a newspaper and three houses at Skibberdeen.

The Sinn Fein M. P.'s arrested in Dublin are Mr. Ernest Blythe and Mr. Patrick O'Keefe.

The Dublin "Gazette" in a proclamation suppresses the Sinn Fein Parliament as a dangerous association which was employed for all purposes of the Sinn Fein organisations proclaimed on July 3.

Further reports show that the Irish authorities are taking most active steps against Sinn Feinism throughout Ireland. Searches by armed police, and troops for arms are reported from a number of places. There were exciting scenes at Londonderry where extensive visitations of houses of Sinn Feiners are proceeding and a large party of soldiers with fixed bayonets has occupied the Sinn Fein Hall. The crowd stoned the police who seized arms in a house. The commander ordered the troops to aim their rifles and the crowd dispersed. The crowd which stoned a raiding party carrying seized arms to barracks was driven off by a baton charge. The occupier of one house sprang out of bed and presented two loaded revolvers at the police but was overpowered.

Armed police and military raided Sinn Fein Clubs at Cork.

CHANNEL FOG COLLISION.

London, Sept. 10.

The British liner Marathon from Australia collided with the Japanese steamer Heijin Maru from London in a dense fog off Dungeness this morning. The Marathon, with two holds flooded, was beached. Ninety passengers, including Ladies Brassey and Duncannon, were taken to Dover by tug. All were saved. The Heijin Maru anchored in the Downs with her bows stove in.

GERMANY'S INDEMNITY.

Melbourne, Sept. 10.

Mr. Hughes informed the members of the Ministry that if Germany makes her first indemnity payment in 1920 Australia's share will be ten millions sterling. When the indemnity is fully paid Australia's share will amount to nearly sixty millions.

MYSTERIOUS ARRESTS.

Stockholm, Sept. 10.

A message from Helsingfors states that Professor Goode, correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian," has been arrested at the request of the British Authorities. He had been to Moscow. The charge is not stated.

Mr. Keeling, a well-known British trade unionist, visiting Russia, has been arrested by the Bolsheviks in Moscow. The charge is unknown.

KING OF ITALY'S GIFT.

Rome, Sept. 12.

In the Chamber Signor Nitti by the King's command introduced a Bill ceding the bulk of the Crown property to the fighting men and reducing the civil list by three million lire. The announcement was greeted with a great patriotic outburst by the Deputies and onlookers.

RETURNING THE LOOT.

Paris, Sept. 12.

In the Chamber M. Loucheur, Minister of Industrial Reconstruction, stated that 480,000 tons of French material had been recovered from Germany whereof 120,000 had been returned to its rightful owners. Germany must hand over thirty per cent of all machinery for the benefit of the liberated regions. France hoped to possess five million tons of shipping by the end of 1920.

BELGIUM RELIEF COMMISSION.

Brussels, Sept. 10.

In the Chamber the Finance Minister announced that the Relief Commission is discontinuing operations and has donated the balance of funds amounting to a hundred and fifty millions francs for the extension of University education in Belgium.

CUNARD BUILDING PROGRAMME.

London, Sept. 12.

The Cunard line is embarking on a building programme of half million tonnage. Orders have already been placed for ships averaging twenty thousand tons and equipped for oil fuel.

VESSELS LOADING.

EUROPE, U.S.A., ETC.

Westwind	D. & Co.	Sept. 17
Changsha	B. & S.	Sept. 18
Iyo M.	N. Y. K.	Sept. 19
Gleniffer	J. M.	Sept. 21
Fushimi	M. N. Y. K.	Sept. 22
Teenkai	B. & S.	Sept. 23
Tango	M. N. Y. K.	Sept. 24
City of Spokane	A. L.	Sept. 25
Nippon	M. T. K. K.	Sept. 25
Alaska	M. O. S. K.	Sept. 26
Chicago	M. O. S. K.	Sept. 30
Wakasa	M. N. Y. K.	E. of Sept.
Tjitarom	J. C. J. L.	Oct. 1
E. of Asia	C. P. O. S.	Oct. 2
Tsuyama	M. N. Y. K.	Oct. 2
Tenyo	M. T. K. K.	Oct. 3
Atsuta	M. N. Y. K.	Oct. 3
Coaxet	A. L.	Oct. 6
Nile	C. M.	Oct. 7
Ecuador	P. M. S.	Oct. 8
Bessie Dollar	R. D.	Oct. 10
Euryedon	B. & S.	Oct. 11
Waban	A. L.	Oct. 11
Katori	M. N. Y. K.	Oct. 14
Olen	A. L.	Oct. 14
E. of Japan	C. P. O. S.	Oct. 15
Manila	M. O. S. K.	Oct. 15
Monteagle	C. P. O. S.	Oct. 19
Iconium	A. L.	Oct. 22
Nikko	M. N. Y. K.	Oct. 22
Seattle Spirit	A. L.	Oct. 25
Shinjo	M. T. K. K.	Oct. 29
Wawalon	A. L.	Oct. 31
Luzon	M. O. S. K.	B. of Oct.
West Hepburn	R. D.	M. of Oct.
Toyoooka	M. N. Y. K.	E. of Oct.
Nanking	C. M. S.	Nov. 1
Wheatland	A. L.	Nov. 1
Khiva	P. & O.	Nov. 1
Seijo	M. T. K. K.	Nov. 4
Colombia	P. M. S.	Nov. 5
Fertia	M. T. K. K.	Nov. 10
Korea	M. T. K. K.	Nov. 10
West Munham	A. L.	Nov. 15
China	C. M.	Nov. 22
Endicott	A. L.	Nov. 30
C. of Newcastle	B. & S.	Nov. 30
St. Albans	E. & A.	E. of Nov.

JAPAN, COAST PORTS, ETC.

Kwongsang	J. M. Co.	Sept. 16
Tjibodas	J. C. J. L.	Sept. 16
Tjilwang	J. C. J. L.	Sept. 16
Wosang	J. M. Co.	Sept. 16
Yetofo	M. N. Y. K.	Sept. 16
Haihong	D. L. Co.	Sept. 16
Chusan	B. & S.	Sept. 16
Chaksang	J. M. Co.	Sept. 17
Aki M.	M. N. Y. K.	Sept. 18
Choyrang	J. M. Co.	Sept. 18
Sinkiang	B. & S.	Sept. 18
Kaga M.	N. Y. K.	Sept. 19
Loongsang	J. M. Co.	Sept. 19
Haitan	D. L. Co.	Sept. 19
Kwaissang	J. M. Co.	Sept. 19
Huichow	B. & S.	Sept. 19
Tungshing	J. M. Co.	Sept. 19
Hinsang	J. M. Co.	Sept. 20
Hwatwu	M. N. Y. K.	Sept. 20
Nikko	M. N. Y. K.	Sept. 21
Kaijo	O. S. K.	Sept. 21
Quinnebaug	D. L. Co.	Sept. 23
Siam Maru	O. S. K.	Sept. 24
Itola	P. & O.	Sept. 24
Yuensang	J. M. Co.	Sept. 26
Indus	M. O. S. K.	Sept. 29
Khiva	P. & O.	Sept. 30
Tjitarom	J. C. J. L.	Sept. 30
Tsuring	N. Y. K.	Sept. 30
Tjitarom	J. C. J. L.	Oct. 1
Yokohama	M. N. Y. K.	Oct. 1
Yokohama	M. N. Y. K.	Oct. 2
Dilwara	P. & O.	Oct. 6

WATER RETURN.

Level and Storage of water in Reservoirs on September 1, 1919.

CITY AND HILL DISTRICT WATER WORKS LEVEL.

System	Level with overflow	Level with overflow
Upper	Level with overflow	Level with overflow
Lower	Level with overflow	Level with overflow
Wong's	Level with overflow	Level with overflow
Wong's	Level with overflow	Level with overflow
Wong's	Level with overflow	Level with overflow
Wong's	Level with overflow	Level with overflow
Wong's	Level with overflow	Level with overflow
Wong's	Level with overflow	Level with overflow
Wong's	Level with overflow	Level with overflow
Wong's	Level with overflow	Level with overflow

STORAGE IN MILLIONS AND DECIMALS OF GALLONS.

System	Level with overflow	Level with overflow
Upper	Level with overflow	Level with overflow
Lower	Level with overflow	Level with overflow
Wong's	Level with overflow	Level with overflow
Wong's	Level with overflow	Level with overflow
Wong's	Level with overflow	Level with overflow
Wong's	Level with overflow	Level with overflow
Wong's	Level with overflow	Level with overflow
Wong's	Level with overflow	Level with overflow
Wong's	Level with overflow	Level with overflow
Wong's	Level with overflow	Level with overflow

KOWLOON WATERWORKS LEVEL.

System	Level with overflow	Level with overflow
Upper	Level with overflow	Level with overflow
Lower	Level with overflow	Level with overflow
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STORAGE IN MILLIONS AND DECIMALS OF GALLONS.

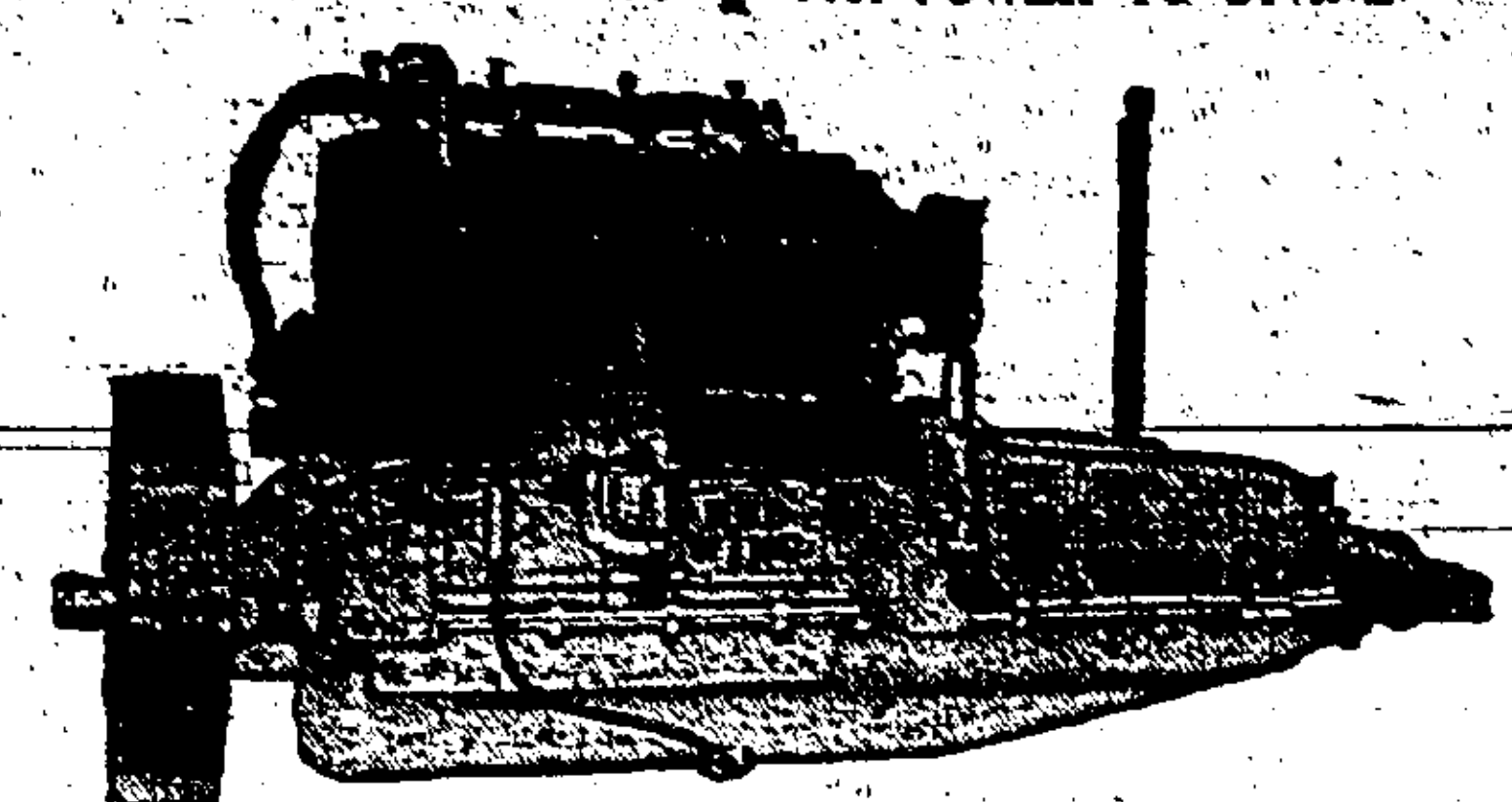
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Upper	Level with overflow	Level with overflow
Lower	Level with overflow	Level with overflow
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System	Level with overflow	Level with overflow
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RED WING THOROBRED

THE MARINE MOTOR WITH POWER TO SPARE

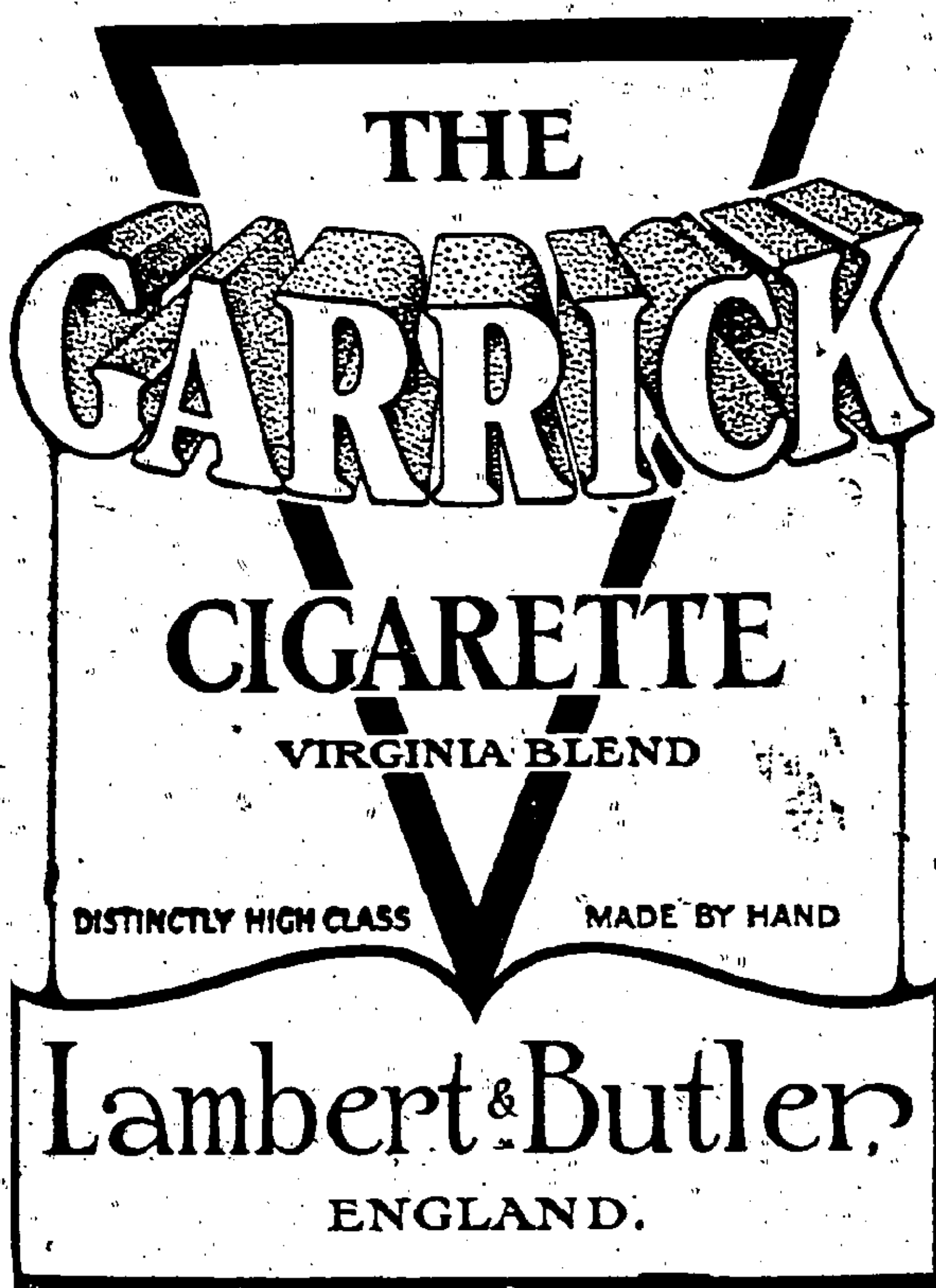


GENERAL DESCRIPTION

This motor is a four cycle, four cylinder L head type motor. In general appearance it is compact and clean cut, yet there has been incorporated the greatest degree of accessibility for such adjustments as daily service requires. Careful design and manufacture under the most rigid system of inspection and final test ensures a motor of extreme refinements, that is quiet, smooth running and powerful with the added and very important feature of economy of operation. The large valves, free intake and exhaust passages and carefully balanced and light weight reciprocating parts make this motor unusually powerful at the slow speeds as well as the higher speeds up to 1400 R.P.M. There is no unpleasant vibration at the high speeds.

In order that this motor shall stand up and have endurance under severe conditions, there have been provided liberal proportions of such feature as bearing area, water jacket volume and connecting rod & crank shaft strength. Lubrication is direct and positive. The use of accurately graduated, helical timing gears and entirely enclosed and lubricated push rods, valve springs, etc., make one of unusual silence in operation.

NOTICES.

A HIGH GRADE
VIRGINIA:—

SOLD BY ALL TOBACCONISTS.

This advertisement is issued by British-American Tobacco Co. (China) Ltd.

TO-DAY'S SHARE
QUOTATIONS.

OFFICIAL PRICES

Banks.	
H.K. & S. Banks s.	\$675
Marine Insurances.	
Cantons b.	440
North Chinas b.	\$200
Unions b.	215
Yangtzes n.	280
Far Easterns b.	23
Fire Insurances.	
China Fires n.	138
H. K. Fires b.	345
Shipping.	
Douglases n.	95
Steamboats b. & sa.	24
Indos (Pref.) n.	32
Indos (Def.) b.	185
Shells n.	175/-
Ferries n.	34 1/2
Refineries.	
Sugars b.	180
Malabone b.	46
Mining.	
Kailans b.	60/-
Langkats b.	22
Shanghai Loans b.	22
Shai Explorations b.	210
Ranhs b.	44 1/2
Tronohs b.	47 1/2
Ural Caspians n.	47 1/2
Docks, Wharves, Godowns, &c.	
H.K. Wharves b. & sa.	107
K. Docks n.	183 1/2
Shai Docks b.	117
N. Engineerings b.	\$26
Lands, Hotels & Buildings.	
Centrals n.	109 1/2
H.K. Hotels n.	120
L. Invest n.	121
H. phreys Est. b.	9 1/4
K'loon Lands n.	46
L. Reclamations n.	175
West Points n.	94
Cotton Mills.	
Ewos b.	\$325
Kung Yiks b.	\$30
Lau Kung Mows n.	\$207 1/2
Oriental n.	\$112
Shai Cottons b.	\$207 1/2
Yangtzeopos b.	\$16 1/4
Miscellaneous.	
Cements b.	8.10
China Borneos b.	12 1/4
Do. Light b. old 7 1/2 new 3 1/4	
China Providents b.	8 1/4
Dairy Farms s.	29 1/2
Electric H. K. b. & sa.	84
Electric Macao n.	34
Hongkong Ropes n.	31
Hk. Tramways b. 8 1/4 s. 8.30	
Peak Trams, old b.	7 1/4
Do. new b.	80 cts.
Steam Laundries b.	3 1/4
Steel Foundries b.	10
Water-boats s.	16
Watsons b.	5 1/4
Wm. Powells b.	12
Wisemans b.	29

Hongkong, Sept. 15, 1919.

WEATHER REPORT.

September 15d. 11h. 25m.—Warning to
Hongkong, Fujian, Coast Ports, &c.:—
Typhoon in Lat. 15° N. Long. 115° E.,
direction unknown filling up.September 15d. 11h. 40m.—No returns
from Vladivostok, Japan, Weihaiwei or
Formosa.Pressure has increased slightly at all
reporting stations, except at Cape St.
James where it is nearly stationary, and
at Guam where it has decreased slightly.At 6 a.m. yesterday the typhoon was
about 200 miles to the south of Kooli.
The depression in the China Sea has
filled up.Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours
ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inch.
Total since January 1st, 67.21 inches
against an average of 71.03 inches.FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS
ENDING AT NOON TO-MORROW.

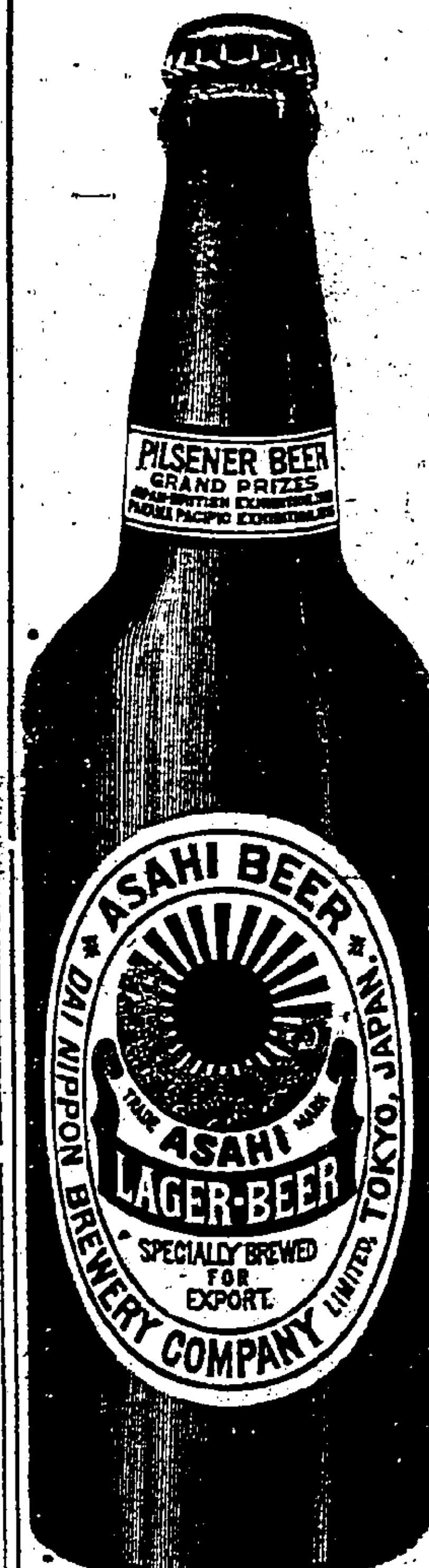
District. Forecast.

1 Hongkong to Gap Rock. N.E. wind,
fresh, fine.2 Formosa Channel. The same
as No. 1.3 South coast of China b. The same
between H.K. and Lamook as No. 1.4 South coast of China b. The same
between H.K. and Hainan as No. 1.C. W. JEFFRIES, Chief Assistant.
Hongkong Observatory, Sept. 15th, 1919.

NOTICE.

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MURORAN, OTABU, VLADIVOS-
TOK, PEKING, TIENTSIN, DAIREN,
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Telephone No. 1673, Manager.

J. B. TAGGART,
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SHIPPING.

VESSELS ARRIVED.

Wosang, 1127, Br. Capt. James
Canton, J. M.—Mooring—
C 37.
Asahi Maru, 1680, Jap. Capt.
Akimoto, Melbourne, Wm
Dunbar—Mooring—B 11.
Chongva, 558, Ch. Capt. Weather-
head, Haiphong, Hing Lee.
—Mooring—C 38.
Burumbest, 1356, Br. Capt.
Watson, Canton, Dodwell—
Mooring—Wanchai.
Sinkiang, 1616, Br. Capt. Eedy,
Shanghai, B. & S.—Mooring—
B 10.
Chakrang, 1470, Br. Capt. Court-
ney, Calcutta, J. M.—Mooring—
Wharf.
Kansang, 1143, Br. Capt. Robert-
son, Hongkong, B. & S.
Antiochus, 5795, Br. Capt. Hough-
ton, Yokohama, B. & S.—
Mooring—A 2.
Suiyang, 1594, Br. Capt. Gibb,
Canton, B. & S.
Uncan, 2896, Br. Capt. Wright,
San Francisco, St. Oil—
Mooring—Laichikok.
Kwangang, 1428, Br. Capt.
Woodgett, Canton, J. M.—
Mooring—C 33.
Hupei, 1205, Br. Capt. Jones,
Bangkok, B. & S.—Mooring—
C 43.
Haihong, 1270, Br. Capt. Evans,
Fochow, D. L.—Mooring—
Wharf.
Isaninka, 1342, Br. Capt. Gree-
son, Singapore, McDonald—
Mooring—B 5.
Hainsang, 1835, Br. Capt. Malkin,
Sandakan, J. M.—K. Wharf.
Telamon, 2858, Br. Capt. B. & S.—
Mooring—A 28.
Choyang, 1424, Br. Capt. Brewer,
Shanghai, J. M.—Mooring—
Wharf.
Gensellock, 1434, Br. Capt. Mac-
kenzie, Singapore, Seng Soon
Hong—Mooring—B 12.
Jade, 386, Br. Capt. Cornhillson,
Haiphong, Kai Yue—Mooring—
B 3.
Hui Ping, 1443, Br. Capt.
K. & S.—Mooring—B 12.
Hui Ping, 1443, Br. Capt.
K. & S.—Mooring—B 12.

Nan Wan, 493, Ch. Capt. Thrill-
well, Hongkong, Wo Fat—
Mooring—B 30.
Taishun, 1216, Ch. Capt. Wester-
land, Shanghai, China Mail—
Mooring—Wharf.
Tsuru Maru, 2089, Jap. Capt.
Kitano, Yokohama, O. S. K.
Kashima Maru, 1473, Jap. Capt.
Saka, Chin Wan Tao, Dod-
well—Mooring—A 1.
Sorachi Maru, 1235, Jap. Capt.
Tadokari, Wakamatsu, M.B.K.
Tofuku Maru, 312, Jap. Capt.
Takeda, Canton, Yamoto
Trading.

VESSELS CLEARED.

Tacoma Maru for Buenos Aires
West Vaca for San Francisco
Ucan for Shanghai
Tipanas for Haiphong
Kwang Tai for Shanghai
Yuet Shang for Swatow
Hai Wing for Maluchow
Sinkiang for Shanghai
Wosang for Shanghai
Tsuru for Batavia
Glenfallock for Amoy
Kwangsang for Shanghai
Telamon for Liverpool
Antiochus for Liverpool

POST OFFICE.

Allied soldiers in the various
hospitals in Siberia are badly in
need of reading matter. Any
books, newspapers etc. for their
use handed in at the G. P. O. will
be packed and forwarded to them
free.

Registered and Parcel Mails
close 15 minutes earlier than the
time given below unless other-
wise stated, and where mails are
advertised to close at or before
9 a.m. registered and parcel mails
are closed at 5 p.m. on the pre-
vious day.

INWARD MAILS.

Japan—Per YETOROFU, 16th
Sept.
U.S.A. & Japan—Per FUSHIMI
MARU, 16th Sept.
Straits—Per KAGA MARU, 18th
Sept.
Japan—Per IYO MARU, 18th
Sept.

OUTWARD MAILS.

TO-MORROW.

Macao—Per SUI TAI, 16th Sept.,
8.30 a.m.
Haiphong—Per SORACHI M.,
16th Sept., 9 a.m.
Swatow and Bangkok—Per
CHUSAN, 16th Sept., 10 a.m.
Fremantle and Perth—Per AM-
HERST, 16th Sept., 11 a.m.
Swatow, Amoy and Fochow—
Per HAIHONG, 16th Sept.,
1 p.m.
Java & Port Moresby via Batavia
Per TJILIWONG, 16th Sept.,
3 p.m.

Fort Bayard—Per HOIPING,
16th Sept., 4 p.m.
Macao—Per CHUEN CHOW,
16th Sept., 4.30 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, 17TH SEPTEMBER.
Macao—Per SUI AN, 17th Sept.,
8.30 a.m.

Hoihow and Bangkok—Per
HUPEI, 17th Sept., 9 a.m.

Shanghai and North China—Per
DILWARA, 17th Sept.,
11 a.m.

Saigon—Per LIENSHING, 17th
Sept., 5 p.m.

Macao—Per CHUEN CHOW,
17th Sept., 4.30 p.m.

Shanghai and North China—Per
SINKIANG, 17th Sept.,
3 p.m.

THURSDAY, 18TH SEPTEMBER.
Macao—Per SUI TAI, 18th Sept.,
8.30 a.m.

Saigon, Sandakan, Australia and
New Zealand via Thursday,
Is.—Per SHANGSHA, 18th
Sept., 11 a.m.

METEOROLOGICAL.

Previous.
Day On date On date.
at 5 p.m. at 6 a.m. at 5 p.m.
Barometer 29.79 29.24 29.83
Temperature 84 75 84
Humidity 51 53 46
Wind Direction E.S.E. N.E. N.E.
Force 2 3 4
Weather c b b
Rain 0.0 0.0 0.0
Highest open air temperature on the day 114° 84°
lowest 74° 74° 74°
H.K. Observatory, Sept. 15, 1919.